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THE CONFEDERATE.

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There is a certain sign of complication between the United States and Europe. Besides the admission of Seward and Lincoln, and the significant allusion, in Seward's dispatch to Mr. Adams, to certain negotiations with which he had had to deal confidentially, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the Federal Senator from Maryland, lately in the United States Senate, made the broad statement that "advices, both public and private, indicate the purpose of the Emperor to recognize the Confederacy, if the rebellion was not quelled within a reasonable time." In addition to all this, France still delays to send a minister to replace Mr. Mercier; and her diplomatic intercourse with the United States on this side is suspended.

The meeting of the Privy Council of the Emperor, on the 4th ultimo, discloses an anxious and vigilant observation, on the part of France, of the Federal movements, and although the Council abstains from any present movement, it recommends against the indulgence of a "false security." These complications are sure to come, and they cannot much longer be delayed. Lincoln says this is the reason his armies are pressing to bring the Confederacy to ruin. This should be an additional stimulant with us to keep up our strength and vigor. All around, save in the gloom and despondency, which reverses and the acts of agitators are producing, the prospects of our cause are encouraging. We have opportunities now for signal and decisive victories, which we have not heretofore had. It will be our own fault, and folly, if we do not improve them.

We publish to-day, to the exclusion of much other matter, an able sermon, delivered at St. Paul's church, Richmond, on the 1st day of January, 1865, by the Rev. Chas. Minnigerode, D. D. It is an admirable sermon—just suited to this time of gloom and despondency, and we hope it will be generally read, and its wise counsels heeded.

Letter from General Lee on the Negro Enlistment.

The following letter from General Lee, on the subject of putting negroes into the army, clearly defines his views on that important subject:

"HEADQUARTERS
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMIES,
"February 18, 1865.

"*Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Representatives, Richmond;*

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. I think the measure not only expedient, but necessary. The enemy will certainly use them against us if he can get possession of them; and as his present numerical superiority will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country, I cannot see the wisdom of the policy of holding them to await his arrival, when we may, by timely action and judicious management, use them to arrest his progress. I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaking its capacity and imposing great suffering upon our people; and I believe we should provide resources for a protracted struggle—not merely for a battle or a campaign.

"In answer to your second question, I can only say that, in my opinion, the negroes, under proper circumstances, will make efficient soldiers. I think we could at least do as well with them as the enemy, and he attaches great importance to their assistance. Under good officers and good instructions, I do not see why they should not become soldiers. They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline. They promise a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be free. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves. The best course to pursue, it seems to me, would be to call for such as are willing to come with the consent of their owners. An impressment or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and the use of coercion would make the measure distasteful to them and to their owners."

"I have no doubt that if Congress would authorize their reception into the service, and empower the President to call upon individuals or States for such as they are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it proved successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear, and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left, as far as possible, to the people and to the States, which alone can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require. As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course, and it would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions that might, in the end, prevent the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trial.

"With great respect,
"Your obedient servant,
"R. E. LEE, General."

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The Yankee authorities have ordered the release of all political prisoners now confined in Northern bastiles, upon their subscribing to a parole to render no aid to the enemies of the United States, except spies, and others whose release is deemed incompatible with the public safety.

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865. NO. 47.

A SERMON.

Preached on the first of January, 1865, in St. Paul's Church, Richmond, by the rector, Rev. Chas. Minnigerode, D. D.

HE THAT BELIEVETH SHALL NOT MAKE HASTE.—*Isaiah* xxviii. 16.

Many and glorious things are said of faith. It is the theme of the Christian pulpit, a subject which cannot be exhausted. It tells upon all the relations of life and gives character to every believer, whatever the circumstances be in which he may be placed. His whole life in its every manifestation, in thought, word and deed, in the inner sanctuary of his feelings and aspirations, in his outward bearing in the world and towards others, is developed from his position as a believer.

At peace with God through faith in Jesus Christ, he leans on the arm of Omnipotence and reposes on the bosom of Infinite Wisdom; and from these two premises follow, as their legitimate and blessed results, the two cardinal characteristics of the Christian; *humility* and true, calm, fearless *manliness*.

As he looks up to God, he finds a Father's love, a Father's faithfulness, a Father's home, and feels "the everlasting arms are underneath;" and trustfully, humbly he commits himself and all to Him to whom he has committed his highest, his eternal interests.—Secure in that guardian care and covenanted love, he then descends into the relations of ordinary life, and enters cheerfully and zealously upon his daily duties and trials.

Supported by the promise, which for the real believer matures into fruition, Christ's presence and ever-active sympathy; by the guiding power of Him that is greater than all that can be against him, by the Spirit that reveals to his own spirit more and more the unfailing love of Christ; secure in the highest guarantee, that "He who spared not his Son, but delivered him up for us all, shall surely with him freely give us all things," and the positive pledge "all things shall work together for good to them that love God:" he can harbour the hope, that—however weak and unworthy—he shall not utterly fall nor fail of his eternal portion; and in his intercourse with the world show himself A MAN in the fullest and highest sense of the word, a man sufficient for the duties and trials of life, who hallows his every act by doing it to the glory of God, who learns to do all things through Christ that strengthens him, and to bear all things which in his service he may encounter.

Surely, Brethren, he that thus believeth "shall not make haste." Tribulation he shall have in this world, but "he is of good cheer—for Christ has overcome the world." Sorrows will fall to his share as to the lot of all men, but "he sorrows not as those who have no hope." Trials must come, trials and afflictions, which shatter the life of all, but he remembers, that God "chooseth his people in the furnace of affliction;" and he meets all that life can bring him, of duties or trials or temptations, clad in the impenetrable armour of the Gospel of peace: "As thy day so shall thy strength be;" "My grace is sufficient for thee." Trials are but God's discipline for our good: "he chastens those whom he loves." He who thus believeth shall not be thrown down from his trust in God, not to be robbed of that peace which reposes in his love and faithfulness; he cannot become the plaything of every puff of adversity or prosperity; and—restive under God's providence, impatient of his discipline, forgetful of all the everlasting guarantees he rests on and the manly determination that has marked out his course—be driven to the mad career of presumption, or cast into the slough of despondency.

Such is indeed the steadfastness of the believer. This makes him truly great and manly in the vicissitudes of life: "he shall not make hast."

But, Brethren, who of us will boast of such unfaltering, all-governing faith? Who is there, that should not be moved to self-examination and better resolutions by the words of our text?

To the believer we give it as a *test*, to try his truth and vitality. The unbeliever we point to it, as the only way to that manliness, without which our life and all its purposes and aims must prove a failure.

Is it not want of faith, which is the root of all that murmuring against God's providence, that impatience at delay and the frustration of our plans, that repining under the pressure of misfortunes and losses and reverses? of that hasty spirit which charges our losses upon others, and finds relief in censure and distrust? which acts upon the impulse of the moment and forms its conclusions from the passing events of the day, judges of the favour of God by a success and of his displeasure by a reverse? which allows itself to be tossed about by changes which meet us in our earthly life, and rushes with equal thoughtlessness or recklessness—now into presumption on the crest of a prosperous wave—again into utter despondency, aye sinks down in despair, when the billows rise above us and seem ready to swallow us up.

In all this, Beloved—even humanly speaking—there is no principle except our fickleness and unbelief; there is no firmness, no greatness, no manliness; certainly there is no faith. Submission, meek submission, which looks upon the Divine sufferer on the cross and humbly prays "Thy will, not mine be done." Patience, which takes its pattern from our long-suffering Saviour and remembers that he is not slack concerning his promises, but defers them in mercy to us, and to strengthen our faith, to root it more deeply and draw it out in richer fruits. Calmness and self-possession—though all may be dark around and all earthly promises fail; for above the storm that threatens, rules the same Lord at whose word the waves of the sea of Gennesareth were smoothed and the winds hushed into silence. Charity towards all who may have failed and been unfortunate—knowing that it is God's providence, not man's which shapes events, and that it is not a noble mind which covets a victim. Steadfast hope when all others lie trembling, because that hope rests in God. And instead of falling into despair, and giving up and sacrificing all in pusillanimity or personal spite, *manly action*, which meet the stern reality with courage and in reliance on God's help, and trusting to his mercy, begets itself to the work before him, and redeems the time by using every lawful means and making every reasonable exertion to do his duty and accomplish his purpose.—Such, I say, are the marks of the true man, of the Christian, of the believer; who shall not make haste, but persevere under trials and against difficulties till his work is done; and who can never fail—even though here on earth he should find no other triumph but the martyr's crown.

This is the true lesson of life, the secret of our failure or success, our victory or defeat in the problem of our existence. Without this faith we but hasten to destruction. It is the lesson I would bring you on this day, the meditation most suited as a preparation for the work of the new year, which in God's mercy we have been permitted to see.

Life has brought to us all "labor and sorrow" and demands all our manliness. As we look back and consult the experience of the past, and look forward and fain would ask of the coming year its hopes and fears, its joys and sorrows; we shall not find a more important and useful truth than that of my text. The lessons of the past year may be humiliating and sad, and we all more or less have been suffering from that haste which is so inconsistent in the true believer; the prospect of the future may be dark—it is all the more necessary that we should arm ourselves for its coming days with that faith which alone enables us "to stand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand."

The assertion of the text applies to *our inner life*, the hidden life of the soul in the sight of God, its growth amidst the many spiritual trials and temptations and disappointments and drawbacks which belong to our training and probation-life. And it applies to *life in all its forms* and *all its demands upon the individual*, in our daily tasks and each one's peculiar sphere. And oh! as I see so many rushing along wildly, without a steadfast and a godly principle; see them entering on the new year, with its unknown events, without the support of faith, without the guide of a heavenly light, hastening on upon the dictates of their own wisdom, throwing aside the alone support for their laboring spirits, yielding to the tyranny of the moment and the power of mere circumstances, to fall into murmuring or impatience, into recklessness to enjoy the present moment and stake their all upon it, "*apres nous deluge*," because they have no hopes resting upon a sure and lasting foundation; into despondency and despair, because they have lost sight of God's overruling providence and merciful promises—dwindling down in their own puny selves, and shivering in terror at the trials which give strength to the brave: I would throw myself in the breach, throw myself in their way, and stem their downward course by raising *the banner of faith* and saying "he that believeth shall not make haste."

But conscious, Brethren, of the further application of my text this day. The year that has passed has brought us untold sorrows and trials as a people. Reverses have followed us in many parts of our country, and the year opens with dark and threatening clouds, which have cast their shadows over every brow. What we need is *a stout heart*, and a *firm, settled mind*; and oh! may we AS A NATION remember, "he that believeth shall not make haste."

It trust I'll be forgiven the introduction of this subject. God forbid that I should speak as a mere man and not as the minister of Christ, that I should introduce politics where Religion alone should raise her voice, discuss measures and men where only principles can be laid down. It is as God's messenger that I speak and preach his gospel in the faith, which is the alone principle that can steady our course and raise our hearts in hope. We preach to men under the circumstances in which we find them placed, in God's providence; we bring them the appeals and comforts of God's word according to their wants, their peculiar duties and trials. That most Godly man, than whom no one was further removed from desecrating the pulpit with politics, that most uncompromising preacher of the gospel in its purity and holiness, the apostolic Bishop Meade—with his prophetic eye upon the struggle in which he knew the very existence of his beloved State would be involved, in which he foresaw the trials that would befall us and how the faith of many would wax cold in the hour of danger, who anticipated what all combatants for truth and liberty have experienced in their struggle, reverses and despondency, and perhaps defection; but whose faith never wavered as to the justice of our cause and the ultimate victory of truth and right—he foretold his ministers that the time might come when it would be their duty to encourage the timid, and by their proclamation of God's truth, uphold the cause and strengthen the hands of the faithful; and on his dying bed besought us to do our duty and boldly proclaim our message. In his spirit, and in obedience to my heavenly Master's call, I would raise my voice in this the darkest day of our struggle, and—in the only way in which I can do my duty as a Christian patriot—speak to all, people and rulers, administration and legislation, soldiers and citizens, to all whom God has called into this fearful conflict, to all upon whose faithfulness and manly course our cause under God depends, and beseech them to *rally on that faith* which alone can bear us through, and steady our hearts, and nerve our arms, and give us souls patient and enduring and loyal, and lift us from our danger and despondency to nobler resolutions and brighter hopes. "He that believeth shall not make haste."

What is it that makes the present crisis so painful?

Our reverses? No, brethren. For great as they have been, (and no honest man would hide their extent,) we have had reverses before, and God always has blessed them to us, made them the source of greater harmony among ourselves, roused us to new and greater exertions, and taught us to bear them and repair them as men. What makes the present crisis so painful and perilous lies not in what the enemy has done to us with his armies, but in *what our own coward, faithless, selfish hearts may do.* The all but general despondency, the lack of faith in ourselves and in God's assistance, the haste with which, from want of faith, many would rush to this or that wild expedient, though at the sacrifice of all that first armed us to the battle, some perhaps at the sacrifice of honor and truth; the mutual recrimination which charges our reverses here or there. And with unyielding prejudice sows discord, when our very existence is in danger; the hopelessness of many, which is ready to give up and sink into sullen despair, and withholds the needful help at the most critical time, and spreads the spirit of dissatisfaction and despondency, and would not shrink even from poisoning the minds of those who are the great bulwark between ourselves and destruction: *it is this*, the fear that we may not be true to ourselves because we are faltering in our faith in God, which presents the dangerous aspect of our present crisis. Oh! if we could take with us into the new year the lesson of our text; if we could stop every croaker and nerve every true patriot; if we could allay every impatience and rouse all to bear what others have borne before, and drive away their unmanly fears by trust in God, by truly, prayerfully committing themselves and the country into His hands from whom cometh our help, and urge them on, to do and bear, to brave their dangers and endure their privations, to be true men and act as such: the threatening dangers with which the year opens upon us would in God's mercy be changed into blessings, and this year witness the growth of our national strength and our training for the final victory! "He that believeth shall not make haste." If this sentiment was realized by all—rulers and people alike—and followed up in a God-fearing spirit, submitting to his chastisements and learning the lessons of adversity in patience and calm, courageous resolution, in mutual bearing and forbearing, in that manliness which yields where the good of the country requires it, and subordinates self to the high and holy cause in which we are engaged, in that devotion which consecrates all and sacrifices all to the will of God and the common good—if our prayers could effect this, there would be no cause left for fear; but from our reverses we would rise in new strength, and—against whatever dangers and by however slow degrees—enter upon that course which must bring victory and peace! It would give us *that true courage* which shines most conspicuously when all looks threatening, which becomes calm in danger and perseveres to the last, faithful to principle; which rests impregnably upon the rock of faith, and there finds strength to do all things and bear all things in the discharge of duty.

(1.) "He that believeth shall not make haste." This does not exclude work; it includes it. Haste is opposed to proper speed, to the conscientious and judicious use of the proper means, opposed to the faithful discharge of duty. It is true "not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord;" but this excludes only a reliance on a might and power which is not sanctioned by God—a might and power of their own, which the faithless in their haste substitute for that might and power of God's Spirit which shall accomplish his work in his own good time by the legitimate means of man's activity and faithful, persevering labor.

Here we have the true priciples: *the conscientious, diligent use of means, but of means which God has sanctioned, and which his Spirit blesses.* When we speak of trust in God, we do not advocate superstition or fanaticism. The day of miracles is passed. No legions from above shall descend, and, as in the legends of old, lead our armies. No miraculous interposition can be looked for to terminate our struggle or give us by a sudden supernatural visitation, the victory, which we were not faithful enough to achieve by the judicious and honest use of the means placed in our hands, the power entrusted us. God everywhere works by means; he blesses them, he gives them success, but only when they are used in accordance with his design; and only upon their use can we count on his blessing. God helps those who help themselves, who through faith in him rise with their work and to their work. Just as every Christian *trusts* as if God did everything and he nothing, but he also *works* as if the whole success rested upon that, and *he can work*, for he knows "it is God that worketh in him to will and to do."

Yes, Brethren, here must be our strength. We took an estimate of our means and our strength when we entered upon this war. Let us take a new census for this year, honestly, conscientiously. Let us count all that can be and ought to be in the army; all the resources we have, the command of, we can husband and increase; all the wealth with which in God's mercy we yet are blessed, and which no less than our lives and our children's lives are due to the service of the country, which others have often sacrificed on its altars, and which it would be folly to attempt to save at the risk of the ruin of the country which alone can shield us in its possession; which we must part when we part with our liberty and independence. Let us add every motive of honor and solemn pledges and patriotism; the prospect of the alternate issue of success or defeat; and then throw into the scale that faith in God which those should have who fight in a just cause, who defend their altars and their homes, the lives and honor of their wives and children; who would be craven could they shrink from any sacrifice to save all that man hold dear and sacred; those who, indeed would humble themselves before God and acknowledge the justice of their chastisement, yet who trust to his overruling providence, and put themselves under his protection, and commit their all to Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death and the destinies of nations, "who can save by many or by few;" and who are resolved in His name, and by His help, to do their whole duty and never weary in its discharge, and endure to the end, faithful unto death: and Brethren, is it for such to make haste and through unbelief deny their every premise and give up their every hope, and turn from their lofty goal in selfish fear, in weak despair?—Away with faintheartedness! "Heart within and God o'erhead!" Let us do our duty, be faithful in our work, and we can safely leave results with God! The might and power which our enemies bring against us, are not the might and power of God's Spirit, we may be sure—except so far as they are permitted to chasten us for our sins and train us for the hardships of a godly warfare. Trust in his Spirit and in his might and gracious promises; and that trust shall buoy us up to do our part in the work of our deliverance and independence.—Oh! when I recollect what others have done in the struggle for their liberty and existence, the sacrifices they have brought, the gigantic energy which even the aggressor and the conquerer developes, must I not say, here is our path and here our duty?

Yes, Brethren, "he that believeth shall not make haste;" for his faith will teach him not only to act and do the necessary work and make the requisite exertions, it will also nerve him *to endure and bear all that must be borne.* Really I am the last person that would underrate our sufferings and our sacrifices that have been brought; yet let us remember we are not the only ones that have thus been called on to suffer. How true are the words of the present Governor of South Carolina, when in his Inaugural he said: "Other nations, for lesser purposes, have striven longer, endured more than we have, and won for themselves imperishable honor. Let us not hesitate in our purpose, or falter in its execution." Aye, Brethren, no nation ever gained its freedom without suffering; and had we time to refer to the facts of history, we could easily show how true it is that others have suffered more and struggled longer. *And shall we lack the faith to bear us out in our struggle?* in our struggle for liberty and honor and wealth and independence, and a glorious future? for wife and children and home, and all we hold dear and sacred? for truth and our altars? for our lives and very existence? Ah, he who can here make haste, and rush either into submission or despair, and give up when such is the stake—he who can make haste in the foolish hope of saving himself when the country is perishing, God have mercy upon his poor, miserable soul; but let him be as a beacon-light to warn off every honest son of his country, and teach us to seek that steadfastness and loyalty which true faith ensures.

Let us confess it, brethren, there has been no nation which has started upon her career of freedom with such boastfulness, and looked upon her struggles as so transient, her victory as so easily achieved, as ours. Shall we be found boasters indeed, vain boasters?

There have been many whose great stimulant was not the principle of national freedom and the sacred cause of constitutional and inalienable rights, but the aspirations for wealth and power and a great new empire. But "pride goeth before a fall"—can we wonder that such a fall should overtake us? But shall we cast down and not rather take it as a solemn, painful lesson to profit by, and be led to see true and only foundation of all right and hope and prosperity? Shall it be said of us, that "we began to build and were not able to finish?"

The question resolves itself into this: Shall we be of the number of those who in the crucible of affliction, were found wanting, and proved themselves unworthy of the prize they fought for? or, shall we be of those who, through trials and fiery persecution, endured and glorified God and honored themselves and blessed their country by remaining faithful, and in every danger proved themselves true men, brave men, Christain heroes?

Yes, *Christian heroes!* For however the worlding, the infidel, and all "who make haste, may sneer at it, the only true basis, the only perfect guarantee for loyalty and faithfulness in our earthly relations and earthly duties, is FAITH IN GOD. This is as true as the word of God is true. Let us be Christians, let us acknowledge our relation to God, let us realize him as our covenant God and Father; let us do our duty as in His sight and to His glory, in His faith and His strength, and in obedience to His will, *and we cannot, we shall never fail!* "Some trust in chariots and some in horse; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God. They are brought down and fallen; but we have risen and stand upright."

Can we take these promises—which in their fullest sense belong to the Church of God—can we take them ourselves? Can we apply them to our cause and country? Brethren, the answer to this question rests with YOU. Oh! if we individually place ourselves under his protection and his guidance; if we individually try to do our duty, and our whole duty—do it wherever we may be placed, because we fear to sin against God; if his servants, watching for souls, can on their rounds from house to house and town to town, from post to post and corps to corps, call out to each other "all is well," we need not fear; and the more this spirit spreads the safer our condition.

The new year has opened upon us. What shall it bring?

The horoscope is easily cast. There are but two alternatives. If, indeed, we give up our strength, and every high motive and soul-elevating hope, ruin is certain—we would be hastening to it. Nor would such a nation be worth saving; they would not be fit to use their success to God's glory and their own good. But if we stand in his faith, and, dependent upon His help, continue to labor and to work, and having done all, commit ourselves and our cause to Him, then whatever the temporal issues may be, we cannot perish; we can still say, in the fullest assurance of faith, "The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

Dear Brethren, I look for brighter days in the new year. I trust in God's mercy, and hope he will send us his blessing.

I cannot despair of our cause, which in my heart of hearts I believe to be the cause of right and truth. I will not believe that our people are so craven, so lost to all that ever has distinguished them, as to forget and betray their pledge of wealth and life and sacred honor to their country's cause.*

I do believe, that under God's blessing the right means will be used, and used conscientiously, zealously and quickly; that the people are sufficiently determined to endure and to preserve; that both our administrative and our legislative authorities will so act as to restore and increase confidence. Errors have been committed, failures have been made—where in the history of the world has this not been the case? Who is not free from them? But it is not a generous spirit which hunts down its victims. When C. Terrentius Varro had by his imprudence and bad generalship, lost the fatal battle of Cannæ and brought the Republic to the verge of ruin, after he had delivered the fugitives he had rallied at Venusia and Canusium into the hands of his successor, himself set out to Rome to make a personal report of his conduct. With what feelings he approached the city may be imagined. But as he drew near the Senate and people went out to meet him, and publicly thanked him "for that he had not despaired of the Republic." Saith the Roman historian: "History presents no nobler spectacle than this. Had he been a Carthaginian general, he would have been crucified." Which code shall Christians nations adopt?

Errors, grave errors have been committed, no doubt. Only let us acknowledge the hand of God even there, even in our failures; and let us remember that the great error, the great difficulty is *in us*, in ourselves, in our own faithless hearts, and sinful lives, and selfish fears, and hasty judgments; and oh! I do pray and hope that God will have mercy upon us, and give us better minds and stout hearts and unfailing faith, that shall not make haste, that shall win the prize. But if we fall, let us fall with our faces upward, our hearts turned to God, our hands in the work, our wounds in the breast, with blessings—not curses—upon our lips; and all is not lost! We have retained our honor, we have done our duty to the last, and lived and died as the servants of God, lived in faith and died in the hope of glory.

But this bright new year's sun, this glorious Sabbath-morn which ushers it in amidst the prayers and praises of God's people—it does not augur failure or defeat. It rises like a star of hope upon the dark clouds in which the last year has set, and I do believe that our present reverses are tokens not of God's anger and his abandonment of our cause, but a merciful discipline, a fatherly chastisement for our sins, to make us more humble before him and dependent on his alone saving grace, more earnest and single-hearted in the duties of our life; to call forth the latent energies that still sleep within us and shall wake at the touch of his Omnipotent hand, and arm our souls with unconquerable strength by faith in his promises, and by the prayers which shall ascend to the throne of grace and bring down his blessing upon us.

Beloved Brethren, let us devote ourselves, our souls and body, to his service, and bring to his alter the sacrifice of all we have and all we are. Let this be the resolution with which we enter the new year, that His we will be, and His shall be our heart and strength and time and wealth and life. Let us bear our present trials as His dispensation, and therefore "quit us as men and be strong," and "not make haste!" Let us make it our sacred duty to uphold and increase—not to shake or undermine, public confidence; but forgetting all enemies and jealousies, surrendering all prejudices and selfish aims, join hand and heart, and as a band of brothers, enlisted in Christ's service, let us seal our vows of loyalty to God and man, our country, and our every duty, in holy sacrament to which the day invites us! And may God smile upon us and give us his blessing, and crown the year with his mercy and goodness, and beautify us with his salvation!

*I think the literature given to our people chiefly in the daily newspapers should be of an encouraging and inspiring, not a depressing and often demoralizing tendency; of a character to unite them in the great cause, and not to excite them and spread disaffection. This applies especially to our armies. Our soldiers are different from others; they are no mercenaries, no mere machines. They are our equals, and will think and judge for themselves. What a solemn responsibility to guide that judgment aright! In numbers we will always be inferior—no matter; for it is minorities which always have achieved the greatest triumphs. But in their spirit, their patriotic convictions and motives and hopes, we have an overbalancing superiority. Let that spirit be to all a sacred thing; for if once this foundation of our strength were sapped, the issue would be fearful. Thank God a religious life which has spread in our army, for the blessing of His grace which has ennobled so many of our soldiers. As long as men are faithful soldiers and servants of the Lord Jesus against sin, the world and the devil; so long they will be faithful to their country, faithful in every duty, "they shall not make haste."

OUTRAGES IN ROBESON.—Within the last few weeks (says a correspondent of the Fayetteville *Observer*) a certain portion of Robeson county has been subjected to some of the greatest outrages committed since the war began. A band supposed to be escaped Yankees who have combined with our deserters and mulattoes have broken open and plundered in the most merciless manner a large number of houses. Among those who have suffered most are Richard Townsend, Jackson Townsend, David Townsend, Joseph Thompson, Robert McKenzie, O. G. Parsley and Mrs. Allen Inman, all of the same neighborhood. The amount of property taken by these outlaws of every description is very great, frequently requiring horses and wagons (which they impress) to haul it away. They are well armed and seem to be perfectly reckless of consequences, appearing in bands of 8 or 10, and then in gangs of 40 or 50. Their time for plundering is at night, and if a soldier or young man is caught they parole him not to molest them. This I understand was the case with an escaped officer from Fisher the other night, who is thus bound not to hunt for them with his men.

From the tone of Augusta papers received, we infer that the people of that city are not much concerned about the Yankees. The State is almost entirely free from them. This don't look a great deal like subjugation.

THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriages notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

* After the terrible defeat of the Roman legions at Heraclea in their first decisive encounter with Pyrrhus, Rome was thrown into the greatest alarm, and Pyrrhus desired to avail himself of this to secure the fruits of his victory. His shrewd minister, the diplomatic Cineas, "whose tongue had won him more battles than his own sword," was sent there, and by his address gained the most dangerous influence. Although the terms he had to offer were stringent and ruinous to Rome's position, yet he so played upon their fears, and won upon them by his insinuating ways, that he would have persuaded the Senate to submit to these terms if it had not been for one man. "This was Appius Claudius, the Censor. He was now in extreme old age; he had been blind for many years, and had long ceased to take part in public affairs. But now, when he heard of the proposed surrender, he caused himself to be conducted to the Senate-house by his four sons and his five sons-in law, and there, with the authoritative eloquence of an oracle, he confirmed the wavering spirits of the fathers, and dictated the only answer worthy of Rome—that *she would not treat of peace with Pyrrhus till he had quitted the shores of Italy.*" The dying patriotism of Appius saved Rome. May his spirit descend upon our Senate, our rulers, our people! "Cineas returned to Pyrrhus baffled and without hope." He told his master that "to fight with Roman people was like fighting with the Hydra;" he declared that 'the city was as a temple of the Gods, and the Senate an assembly of kings."—And the people upheld them, and Pyrrhus read his doom in the firmness of the Romans under defeat.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

Besides the Sphynx, and her comrade whose name we forget—the two iron clad rams, which are just hastening, for the port of New York, to put Gotham under contribution there seems to be another formidable one of these craft certainly passed into Confederate hands, which has received her armament, and may now be upon the sea. We are not now particularly hopeful or careful of these iron clads. The days have been, when we looked and longed for a navy, which could open our ports, and keep them open; which could save Charleston, and Wilmington, and perhaps enter New York and Boston. We had reason, once, to believe that vessels, then in course of construction, destined for our use, would assuredly find their way out; and bring us the one thing needed. We hoped, to *for a while*, that with the lumber and timber, on and contiguous to streams, held by us; with our facility for the importation of machinery and work men, that we might build ocean steamers of our own, that could be used in a fight, and be made to do service; but all these ideas have long since exploded, and we yield to what appears to be the utmost reach of our navy department—the construction of craft intended for preservation against the season of their *blowing up*. What we have now to do with the mention of iron clads, reported to be coming to us, from over seas, is, to indulge our mirth at the evident fright and fury of the Yankees, who are in *fits*, almost, at these *heavy* phantoms, which they are conjuring up.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives a full description concerning the "Olinde;" how she was built by Monsieur Armand, a French ship builder; and how when Louis Napoleon found out that she was destined for the "rebel agents," he shut her up until it was conclusively shown that they had parted with all interest in her, and that she had actually been purchased by the Danish government. and the contract was shown, and examined, and was palpable; and then he let her go, sending her under the French flag to Copenhagen—when Louis Napoleon had done this—*all* this—he thought he fulfilled to the letter, the promises he made to Mr. Dayton, "that none of the vessels built in French ports, on Confederate account, should ever pass from French into Confederate hands." It is true, he had promised these identical Confederates, when they contracted with Mons Armand, for these vessels, that they should pass into their hands in fulfillment of this contract. But what a strong thing is chance, luck, fate. Napoleon is a fatalist, as was his reputed uncle before him. Now this Olinde was destined to go into the rebel hands, in spite of Louis Napoleon, Dayton, and the whole Yankee nation, and this, by a shrewd Yankee trick, learned by a close French observer of Yankee strategem. When the Olinde was to be conducted to Copenhagen, the bought slave of the King of Denmark, a Mons. de la Riviere—formerly an agent of Mr. Webb, a Yankee ship builder, who had a contract with the Italian government was selected by Mr. Armand to be her conductor; and he fulfilled his mission literally; presented her at Copenhagen; delivered her to the Danish authorities; and thereupon, lowered the French flag from her mast.—Whereupon, she was examined and found not to correspond with the description in the Danish contract; and she was rejected. And then she was without a flag to sail under; and without a country to claim her. What more natural than that she should pass in to the keeping of the *"so-called"* Confederate States of America? This has actually happened, and Mons. de la Reviere did'nt live for naught under the tuition of Mr. Webb, the Yankee ship-builder. *Of course*, the French ministers are "deeply surprised and humiliated and they utter their regret in the most emphatic way"—as a Frenchman does. But that don't help the cause. The Olinde is under steam, floating the "Southern cross," with a proper armament; and as our ports are all hermetically sealed, so that she cannot get in reach of Mr. Mallory, there is a chance that she will escape the fate of all her sisters—that of being blown up. The Paris correspondent consoleves his readers with the assurance that she is *not fast*, and will have a short career. Raymond—the military critic from the "elbows of Mincio"—thinks the *particulars* furnished by the correspondent, "of great interest." He speaks of the fair *Olinde*, as the "Franco-Danish-Rebel Ram." He says de la Riviere is "*very shrewd—one of the shrewdest.*" If he has contrived this Ram into our clutches, we think so too. And, if Mr. Boseck and the Virginia delegation, should try their hand again upon counselling the President on cabinet-making; and Mr. Mallory's sensibilities should be touched, so as to cause his resignation, why, we do not know any one more qualified to take his place than de la Riviere, the pupil of Mr. Webb, and the successful out-witter of the Franco-Yankee diplomats.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Lieut. Carr, 67th N. C. Troops, was found dead on the 24th ult., about two miles from Kinston. It was thought the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, had fallen from his seat in a buggy, and was run over by the vehicle. He leaves a wife and four children.

A family of five persons—man and his wife and three children—were consumed in a building destroyed by fire on Main Street, in Richmond, on the 21st ult.

SLAVES IMPRESSED.—All able bodied slaves, between the ages of 18 and 45, in the counties of Wayne, Greene and Lenoir, have been impressed by the military authorities for the use of the government, for fifteen days.

We have always been among the number of those who carried about us a prejudice against General Pemberton; and we adopted much of the common aversion that was felt towards him, as a military man.

We were present in the Senate, the other day, when Senator Wigfall championed General Johnston; and we were so familiar with the qualities of that Senator that we were quite aware of the vindictiveness of his animosities, and the erratic habitudes of his faculties, especially in matter requiring precision. We were prepared, therefore, to find that he would lose sight of strict accuracy in his specifications, and remain open to severe criticism, when *the truth* should be made to appear. But we were not prepared, for such a clear exposure as General Pemberton makes of the Senator. His *facts* are altogether inaccurately stated; and General Pemberton's defence against the accusation is PERFECT.

It has been announced by the Yankee press, and the announcement has been published by us, that Gen. Singleton and Judge Hughes, prominent northern politicians, had obtained passports from Lincoln to visit Richmond.—Some Yankee papers say the object of their mission is to convince the rebels of the hopelessness of further resistance; others, that they come on business of a private and pecuniary nature. They arrived at Varina, on James River, on Monday last, but the freshet in the river prevented the running of our boats, and delayed their arrival in Richmond.

These visits of Northern gentry are always covered with a cloud of mystery, and it is impossible to learn anything positive about them. We are generally left to conjecture as to their objects, and their present visit has started any number of rumors. But, the most absurd, is a report given by the Richmond *Dispatch* that the object of the present visit "is purely commercial; their business being nothing more nor less than to make arrangements for *buying cotton and tobacco for their Government and selling to our Government beef and bacon*. It is a queer story; we give it as we hear it."

We think it more than likely that their mission is one of Lincoln's own making, to attempt to divert us from an earnest prosecution of the war, distract our councils, and divide our people.

The Sick and Wounded.

The campaign may be expected to open soon—very soon—and no one can tell how far, or how near, may be the field of operations.

Heavy duty may fall on this community at any moment. The sick and wounded may be brought to Raleigh from several quarters. It is necessary, therefore, to consider what accommodations we have; and what we can provide.

The Hospitals have not sufficient room; and the community must expect to furnish the room.

Of course, orders will be issued to the Medical Director, to make the necessary provision; and he will have no alternative, but to designate the houses to be used.

We have no doubt but that Dr. Hines will govern himself, as far as possible, by the convenience and comfort of the public. He will take such unoccupied houses as he can find, first. Next, he will take such places as are least useful to the public—if they are available for his purpose.

In this category would fall stores, and of these, liquor stores, &c. After these—churches, as being only used at stated times, and not absolutely essential to the public comfort. Then, Hotels, public schools; and last of all, private residences—the homes of families. It may be, and in all probability it will be, that these last will not be touched at all; and very possibly, neither of the last classes. But in all probability, much room will be required here; and persons may expect a call for the surrender of all, down to the churches included.

Families, too, will be expected to render all the assistance in their power, and if necessary, to take in the cooking for hospital establishments; and otherwise contribute to the comfort of the defenders of the country. It is a time when men will be tested by their deeds, and the scrutiny will be close and exact.—The medical officers will have a duty to perform, which they will do firmly and discreetly.

The ladies will again be in demand, and it would be well for them to prepare to organize a thorough, unostentatious, practical system, to make their valuable aid effective.

The house-wives in Raleigh must look to the coming campaign with the anticipation that it will bring demands upon their usefulness and their supplies, such as have not yet been made upon them. It would be well for the staid and experienced matrons in Raleigh to begin a system of preparation.

We have recived notification that both the Eastern and Western mail closes at eleven p. m., nightly. We will be compelled, therefore, to go to press earlier than usual. Advertisers are hereby informed that they must furnish advertisements for publication in the morning's paper, earlier than usual. From and after this date, we shall go to press at 9 o'clock, p. m., precisely.

DANGEROUS SPORT.—Persons, practicing with a pistol in rear of the Methodist church, in this city, on Saturday last, jeopordized the lives of the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum. A bullet from that direction, penetrated one of the rooms of the Institution in which a number of pupils were seated Such carelessness, we think, should be attended to by the proper authorities.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and Gen. Braxton Bragg were in this city yesterday.

For the Confederate.

"Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the front of battle lower;
See approach proud Lincoln's power,
Chains and slavery."

Well, the croakers have had their wish.—Commissioners have been sent to treat for peace, and they have returned with tidings that make the heart's blood of the patriot rush to the extremities, and fills him with indignant and firm resolve to vanquish our haughty foes, or to die in the effort. Our country is yet great in resources, rich in all the elements that constitute a formidable nation. Men in sufficient numbers yet remain at home, to fill up the ranks of our army, and the fields of the South are fertile of all the productions necessary to feed them, while clothing can be made by the hands of our patriotic women, equal to the wants of the gallant defenders of our homes and religious altars. Who now will hesitate in regard to the course of duty? If any man now should talk of our submission, let him be "anathema maranatha."

But shall we still pursue the false policy of granting impunity to tories and traitors in our midst? If we do we shall dishonor the names of our fathers of the first revolution, and count as naught the precious lives of the thousands who have already fallen in our defence.—George Washington, and his compatriots, did not believe it wise or safe to tolerate tories and traitors in the times of our first great struggle for independence. They deemed the success of the cause paramount to all considerations of personal freedom of speech, and accordingly, in 1777, they broke up, by order of Congress, the Quaker yearly meetings in Philadelphia, and imprisoned eleven of the leaders for adopting resolutions unfavorable to a prosecution of the war. Did any nation engaged in a struggle for existence—for independence—ever tolerate enemies to its cause among its own people? Never! Never! Let us, then, imitate the example of our fathers, and begin anew our efforts at national defence, by stopping the mouths of traitors and tories, by enforcing upon them such penal laws as will secure either silence or their banishment. If any of our fellow citizens are so depraved as yet to sympathize with our enemies, after all of our severe experience, let them be *forced* to hold their peace, or go among the people they love better than they do their own countrymen. It may seem to some to be harsh to coerce men to the performance of their duty in this respect, but coercion is the ordinary means of enforcing *disagreeable duties* on men. Man is so depraved in his nature that, except in singular instances, he will not perform a *disagreeable* duty, unless coerced to do so. Why should we hesitate about the matter? Is it any worse to *subdue* those at home, who are traitors to our cause, than it is to slay those who are embattled against us in the field? War is a doubtful *necessity*, even when justified by events; but, like any other *great trial* of life, it should be met in all its appalling magnitude, with manly firmness and christian philosophy.

If a citizen, whose natural duty it is to love his country and defend it, is found recreant in this respect he should be dealt with like any other criminal; and be punished for the twofold purpose of correction of himself; and as a warning to others.

No man has an unqualified right to speak, or publish what he pleases. The rights of individuals are qualified by the interest and well being of the community to which they belong; and if they claim to do any thing as a matter of right; they must show, that the doing of it, will not be injurious to others.—Every man, for example, has a right to smoke tobacco, if he so chooses; but if a fop, under pretext of exercising this natural right, should approach a powder magazine with a cigar in his mouth, he would be forced to return, or would be knocked down for his recklessness, in endangering the lives of others, by the improper use of one of his privilges.

In North Carolina, it behooves us to look to it promptly, that our lives and fortunes are not destroyed by a class of malignant politicians, who to gratify old *grudges*, against the President of the Confederate States, and to secure to themselves the offices of the State, are aiding and abetting our brutal foes; and who only lack the means of equipment, and a daring and adventurous leader, to induce them to organise and *fight* against us, as earnestly as they now *talk* against us. The tories of the era of '76, were treated as public enemies. The tories of 1865 are worse men, than their predecessors; and deserve a severer treatment than the former received.

The outcry against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, proceeds, for the most part, from traitors at heart, who fear the just consequences of their own wicked machinations against their country.

We must be more united, or the consequences will be overwhelming. Patriots and tories cannot live together in such times as these, with safety to the former. For it is of the very nature of treason to abhor patriots; and to wish to do them all the evil possible.—Nothing is more frequent than the expression of the wish, on the part of our North Carolina tories, *that all the secessionists were in hell*.

Independence and liberty are of inestimable value; and to obtain them, no sacrifices are too great. We are on the eve of the great and final struggle for their attainment; and woe betide the cravens and cowards, who stand in the way of the champions of the sacred cause.

CIVIS.

DESERTERS SHOT.—The artful deserter, well known throughout this community, by the name of Dial, accompanied by a young man purporting to be from Raleigh, by the name of Fann or Fant, was arrested in the Northern portion of this county, on Sunday last, and both shot. The circumstances, as we learn, are these. The party was closed upon while in the house of a friend and their surrender demanded, which was at first made, but subsequently, while yet in the house, both the parties sprung forward, one towards the door, the other the stair case, but instantly Capt. Williams, an officer on recruiting service in the community, who was in command of the guard, fired upon Dial the ball taking effect in his left hip and penetrating, as it is supposed, around the bone and passing out near the groin. Instantly turning he fired upon the other man, Fann, the ball penetrating his bowels, and is believed to have inflicted a mortal wound.

It has become a common occurrence for the stage coach, on the High Point road, to be attacked, and any deserter that might be on transportation, turned loose. And the houses of a number of persons have been entered and their fire arms taken. Madness seems to rule the hour. The Legislature increased the corps of civil officers in the county, but the civil law seems to have lost its potency.—*Western Sentinel*.

MASS MEETING IN WARREN.—The citizens of Warren county will hold a mass meeting in Warrenton, on Saturday, the 11th day of March, to consult together on the condition of the country. Gov. Vance, and other speakers, are expected to be in attendance.

Important to the Reserves.

The following important order, just issued by the Adjutant General, will be found especially interesting to all those belonging to the reserve forces. It will be seen that the whole business of enforcing the conscript law is devolved upon them. We give the general order:

"ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, February 23, 1865.
"*General Orders*, No. 8.

"I. Generals of reserves will immediately place upon active duty every man belonging to that class who is not specially detailed or has not been turned over to generals commanding armies, departments or districts. They will organize them into convenient bodies, and will employ them vigorously in arresting and returning to the army all deserters and absentees.

"II. This service will, for the present, constitute the primary duty of officers of the reserve forces, and they will enter actively upon it.

"III. Generals of reserves will visit and inspect the localities in which this force is most needed, and can be most beneficially employed and will give their personal attention to the organization and operations of their troops in carrying out these orders. They will report twice a month to the Adjutant and Inspector-General the number of men arrested and sent by them to the army.

"IV. Generals commanding armies will return to the generals of reserves for this duty all the reserve forces in active service that are not indispensably necessary in the field.

"V. It is not intended that these orders shall effect the reserves employed in guarding railroad bridges.

"By order.

[S good] "S. COOPER,
"Adjutant and Inspector General.

Official: H. L. CLAY,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

A Spartan Mother.

The spirit of the noble women of the South is illustrated in the following extract of a letter from a Southern lady to a member of Congress, informing him that the remains of her only son, who fell in the battles before Richmond last spring, had been removed to the family homestead for interment. All honor to the devoted women of our land! If there be any who depair of the Republic, and listen to the whisperings of cowardice, and speak of submission and compromise, our ladies at least, stand firm amid the trials and troubles to which they are exposed, looking hopefully and confidently to the ultimate triumph of our cause. Let time-servers profit by their example.

"I feel much better satisfied since I have procured that precious body and had it interred near by; though life can never have charms for me, as it once had. My noble boy gave his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country, and his precious blood flowed freely upon the battle-field; and shall it be *in vain*? Will it be unavenged? Never, no, never! For he who taketh note 'of the fall of a sparrow' hath said, 'Vengeance is mine I will repay.' This thought is consoling to my poor afflicted heart. I feel that ours is a just cause, and that we will succeed—that we will establish our independence upon a firm basis. I can never bear the idea of living under the same Government with our enemies, and there is no word in the vocabulary so hateful to me as that one word *reconstruction*. Would that it could be blotted out entirely, and never be breathed again by *Southerners*! Had I a dozen more sons as dear to me as the one whose loss I now deplore, proudly would I buckle on their armor, and with a mother's blessing, bid them go and battle for their country."

For the Confederate.

Public Meeting in Nash.

A meeting of citizens of Nash, was held at Arrington's, on the 11th February, over which George Gardner, Sr., presided, and N. M. Harris was Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of five, consisting of C. C Bonner, H. G. Williams, Maj. A. F. Garrett, Dr. T. Drake and W. P. Sledge, was appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were *unanimously* adopted:

WHEREAS, in an informal conference, between Commissioners of the Confederate States and United States, recently held, assurance has been given the South, that peace cannot be obtained short of unconditional submission, and abolition; and whereas, to submit to such terms, would not only be disgraceful to ourselves, but would be grossly insulting to our gallant soldiers in the field, and to the memory of those of our sons and brothers who have given their lives, a sacrifice on the altar of their country, therefore,

Resolved, That we spurn with indignation, the degrading terms which have been offered to us by Abraham Lincoln; and that for the purpose of securing our freedom and independence, we consider no burden too onerous, or sacrifice too great.

Resolved, That though we desire no further shedding of blood, but on the other hand, an honorable peace—a peace acceptable to all honest men—yet being forced by the north, against our will, to this result, we trust our government and authorities will bring to our aid every *available* resource in their power for the achievement of our independence.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to our brave and gallant soldiers, and rejoice to see that the spirit of those who yet survive is still undaunted, and that the degrading and insulting proposition of the enemy to lay down their arms, has but inspired them with renewed vigor and enthusiasm.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish the proceedings to the Confederate and Conservative, for publication.

GEORGE GARDNER, Chairman.
N. M. HARRIS, Sec'y.

Major Gen. Wilcox.

This distinguished officer has been spending a few days in Raleigh, on leave of absence. Gen Wilcox commands one of the most gallant divisions of the army. His career has been one of eminent and distinguished service; and as a North Carolinian, we feel the more pride in him, because he is a North Carolinian, and proud to avow it. Two of his Brigades are North Carolina brigades; one, formerly the brigade of Gen. Branch, the the other that of Gen. Scales. Both stand high on the roll of honor.

Gen. Wilcox is hopeful and sanguine. He bids the people be of good cheer. The soldiers will take care of them.

The Houston papers say that the sugar crop in Texas will not be as large as was expected; instead of thousands of hogsheads there will be hundreds.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Cheraw, South Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 2.—Reliable information from Cheraw, this forenoon, states Sherman is in that vicinity, with three army corps. They divided at Lynche's Creek, one corps—the left wing, taking the Tiller's Ferry road, towards Cheraw; the others, crossing lower down.—Skirmishing with the enemy was going on all day of the 28th, near Thompson's Creek, about 4 miles from town. Prisoners were being brought in in small squads. Our cavalry were holding the enemy in check. Troops have gone out to reinforce those already at Thompson's Creek.—Further intelligence contraband, but not discouraging.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 1.—Three brigades of cavalry were reported moving on Staunton this forenoon.

Gen. Singleton arrived here last night and took lodgings at the Spottswood hotel.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March, 1.—The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive specie from several States, and use the same for the benefit of said States. The report of the committee of conference on the currency bill was concurred in. The House amendment to the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governor's of the several States for slave labor, was concurred in.

In the House J. T. Leach submitted a resolution recommending that Gen. Lee be clothed with powers to treat for peace. The resolution was referred to the Military Committee. After some time spent in secret session the bill providing for the payment of cotton purchased in Trans-Mississippi by Government agents was further discussed until adjournment.

RICHMOND, March 1.—The New York Herald of Monday contains nothing of interest.

Distinguished Arrival at Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 4.—Hon. Thomas Connelly, a member of the British Parliament, arrived here yesterday, and took lodging at the Fayetteville Hotel. He leaves for Richmond tomorrow. Much speculation is indulged in, as to the object of his visit, but nothing reliable is known.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 2.—Northern papers of the 28th received.

A Cairo telegram of the 27th says the New Orleans Times says a sensation rumor from Matamoras asserts that the Mexican Government has forbidden clearances from Mexican ports, and the United States Consul has been sent out of Matamoras.

It is reported that six thousand mounted rebels are in the vicinity of Mount Sterling.

Gold 203.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 3.—There are no new movements on these lines. The condition of the ground is such as to preclude the probability of an early action, though the enemy may attempt a move at any moment. There has been three days of unbroken quiet.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 3.—The Senate passed the House bill to change the mode of filling vacancies among commissioned officers in companies, battalions and regiments of the army; also, the House bill authorizing the promotion of officers for distinguished valor, skill or for competency or general merit; also, passed Senate bill. relieving from duty in the hospitals, all stewards and other male employees in hospitals, between 18 and 45, who have not been disabled or declared unfit for service.

The House adopted a resolution to adjourn, with the consent of the Senate, on Wednesday the 8th,—yeas 31, nays 26.

The committee of conference on the currency bill, was discharged from further consideration of the subject, which is equivalent to its rejection.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 3.—Nothern papers contains army letters from Hatcher's Run, dated 25th inst. which says: we are now under marching orders, having received instructions to be ready to march at a moment's notice. We expect to have another tilt for the possession of the South Side Railroad and look for a heavy engagement.

Gen. Meade left Washington on Monday night, on his return to the front.

Tennessee has ratified the new State Constitution.

A letter from Varina, in the Herald relative to Gen. Singleton, says neither by word nor deed does he permit in any nature or extent his mission to transpire.

The National Intelligencer says "we have reason to believe he has gone to Richmond, not upon private business, but to see what may be done by him to bring about peace.

Gold in New York, 201.

European advices of the 15th ult., unimportant Cordinal Wiseman is dying. The Confederate steamer Olinde was last heard from at Ferrie Spain, and was there on the 10th.

The Confederate loan in London was fifty-four to fifty-six.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 5.—Profound quiet prevails along the lines. The mud is considered the deepest known in this portion of Virignia for fifty years. The transportation of artillery and army wagons impossible.

Mr Jno Nash, an aged and well known citizen, was knocked down and robbed last night of $1000 and a gold watch. The party has been arrested and the plunder recovered.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 4.—Very little business was done in the Senate to-day, for the want of a quorem. After the absentees were brought in, a bill concerning Hospitals was passed. The tax bill was then further considered, and an unimportant amendment passed; after which the Senate went into secret session.

From Mexico.

RICHMOND, March 5.—Advices from Mexico say the siege of Oaxaca, terminated on the 9th ult., by the surrender of the place, with its republican garrison of 7,000 men, to Marshall Bassin, in command of the Imperial forces.—Gen. Dias was killed.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 5.—Northern papers 2d and 3d were received to-night.

The New Jersey Legislature has rejected the constitutional amendment by a tie vote.

An official statement, claims 450 pieces of artillery captured at Charleston.

falsity, of the report in relation to the anticipated movement of Lee's army.

The Yankee House of Representatives, have adopted an amendment to the civil appropriation bill, prohibiting arbitrary arrests and military trials of civilians.

The committee on volunteering in New York city have been officially notified that unless recruiting increases and men are put into service more rapidly, the draft will be commenced.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, March 5.—European advices of the 17th ult., state that Cardinal Wiseman died on the 15th.

Nothing important doing in Parliament.

Blair's mission made a commotion in financial business circles, and caused a considerable decline in cotton securities. Later news of the failure of the mission, produced reaction.

The Ram Olinde, was still at Ferroll.

Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the French Chambers did not refer to the war in this country but represented the situation of affairs in Mexico satisfactory.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, in spite of ministerial influence, passed a resolution in favor of repealing all laws to prevent coalition among working men.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—I note in your paper of the 23 I that Gen. Hardee gives, as an excuse for the non-destruction or non-removal of the 30 000 bales of cotton, at Savannah, that "it was stored in cellars and garrets, and its destruction would have involved that of the whole city." Can any one read this statement without a blush of shame for our officers, rising to his cheek? It is not possible; I cannot think that General Hardee, or any other General, would dare to allege such a false and baseless excuse. Savannah had been occupied by our troops awaiting the approach of the enemy for weeks beforehand; and to allege that the cotton could not have been pulled out of the cellars, thrown out of the garrets, in that period of time, and hauled to some place where it could have safely been destroyed, is to insult the common sense of our people. No, it was hidden from the officers in command, in order to sell to the Yankees; and right well have they been served, by their losing it all, or else the officers have grossly failed in their duty. This last is, I am sorry to say, the most probable, as had they done their duty the cotton could not have been concealed from their scrutiny. While speaking on this subject, let me remark. I accidently heard, only just two weeks ago, that not less than 15,000 bales were concealed in Wilmington, doubtless for the same purpose. The writer took measures at once that the proper authorities should be informed of it, that our State might be saved the disgrace of paying the Yankees for our own conquest.

A CITIZEN.

ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer," of the 23d inst., says the Legislature of Virginia determined yesterday by a large majority, in both Houses, to hold the elections for members of Congress on the first Wednesday in November.

NOTICE—RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Was taken up, and committed to the public jail of Nash county, N. C., on the 1st day of March, 1865, a negro man who says his name is MILLIKIN; that he was raised by B. W. Dunn, Esq., of this county, and was sold by Mr. Dunn, in 1862, to a Richmond trader; that he was purchased in Richmond by one Capt. Joseph Little, of the 18th Mississippi Regiment; and was carried as a servant in the army; that his master was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and that he soon afterwards left and came back to his old neighborhood, and has been remaining there [illegible]

Said boy is 28 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs., rather stout built, black color; had on, when committed, common light homespun clothes, and fur cap.

The owner of said boy will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise, he will be dealt with as the law directs.

mar 7-w6t N. W. COOPER, Sheriff, Nash county, N. C.

TAKEN UP,

A COW came to my house on the 28th of last March, and I suppose is the property of some refugee from the lower counties. I want the proper owner to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away.

I live three miles from Boon Hill Depot.

march 7-w3t WILLIAM RAINES.

IMPORTANT SALE IN WARREN COUNTY N. C.

I shall sell at public auction, at the late residence of my deceased husband, William Wilson (3 miles south of Warrenton, on the Louisburg road) on Tuesday the 21st of March, the following property, viz: Two valuable horses, 8 or 10 head of very fine cattle, a number of hogs household and kitchen furniture, 1 one-horse wagon, a lot of brandy, and a portion of merchandise, consisting of cotton yarns, cotton cloth, shoes and other article, too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale

A. N. WILSON,
mar 4-2taw wtds Administrator.

SCOTCH AND HIGH-TOAST SNUFF.

The "DIXIE LADY" Scotch Snuff, is manufactured by CLARK & MILLER, Graham, N. C.

This finely levigated Snuff is manufactured of the best materials, with a determination to make it the best dentrifice now offered to the public, great care being taken to have all the ingredients free from dirt or other impurities.

It is prepared under the immediate management and supervision of a careful person who has had much experience in the employ of the LOVILLARDS, in their Snuff Factory, in New York City.

The HIGH-TOAST is a Salt Snuff. Also, put up in packages of half pound each, in boxes of fifty pounds, the justly celebrated old "STONEWALL" Smoking Tobacco, and CIGARS of the finest quality that is put up in the Confederate States, by H. J. B. CLARK.

jan 18-d2taw6w

D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. W. J. HARRISON

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:

C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh.
Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.

feb 8-w6t

RUNAWAY.

Taken up and committed to jail, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., a negro boy who says his name is JOHN SMITH, and says he belongs to Eliza Ellison and William Canada, of Wake county, and that he was purchased of Thos. Smith, of Hyde county, about 5 years ago. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, slow of speech, yellow complexion, had on white cotton pants, dove colored casmere coat; and says he was hired last year to the High Shoals Iron Manufacturing Company.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

N. SLOUGH, Sheriff
feb 1-w6m of Cabarrus county, N. C.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

Notwithstanding the evacuation of Charleston and Wilmington, and the capture of Columbia, the triumphant march of Sherman—all of which are blazoned in capital letters, leading the columns of the Yankee press, and illustrated by Harper, Godey, and other wood cutters—still Raymond, the hero of the Quadrilateral, finds no cessation of hostilities in his heart against old England. His present sensation is on "English law and justice;" and never a man was so intensely shocked, as he appears to be. It seems that a man by the name of Rumble has been on trial lately, before Chief Justice Cockburn, for a violation of the foreign enlistment act of England; and the circumstances of his case are these: In the fall of 1863, the British Admiralty authorities at Sherness sold one of their gunboats, the "*Victor*," to a London firm of the style of Gordon, Coleman & Co. The "*Victor*" was a small craft, of 500 tons, 350 horse power, and carried six guns. When she was about to be transmited into a merchantman Mr. Rumble—whom Raymond, by way of expressing his thorough contempt for so debased a character, calls "the person Rumble," "an officer in Her Britannic Majesty's" naval service—was detailed to superintend the transmutation. One night, after she had been changed from a war to a merchant vessel, she was (Raymond says) "tugged out of the harbor by a boat especially engaged for that purpose." Her name was changed from "Victor" to "Scylla," and on she went to Calais. When she got there her name was again changed into "Rappahannock;" for, by this time, she had been bought by a Mr. Zachary Pearson, and had been, by him, sold to the "Rebel agents." In due course, the Confederate flag was raised on the "Rappahannock," and officers, in Confederate uniform, walked her decks, and she had a crew.—After the "Rappahannock" had been a few days in Calais, Mr. Rumble, happening to be travelling that way, recognized his old acquaintance, the "*Victor*," and went on board, and made the acquaintance of her officers; and finding the "fitting up" still going on, he made some suggestions. These were pretty well the facts, and upon them, the Chief Justice came to deliver his charge.—Whereupon, the jury having consulted together, said to the Judge:—"We have *made* up our minds on the main fact that the defendant was not aware of the destination of the vessel." Of course, the Chief Justice stopped in his charge, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered. Now, some differences are to be notad between an English jury and a jury in New York, or Raleigh. In England, the jury, being satisfied for the prisoner, on a material fact, said so, and closed the case.—Here, or in New York, a jury, would never be guilty of the impoliteness, or good sense, of breaking up the Judge's charge, however definitely their mind might be made up.—Such a saving of valuable time would be considered rude. However, Raymond is furious on Rumble's acquittal. He speaks of the jury as "twelve Englishmen, as ignorant of law as of common sense;" "too statedly stupid to listen to anything but their prejudices."

Now, when it is borne in mind that Raymond is the editor of the New York *Times*, a faithful organ of the Washington government; that his columns, from week to week, are filled with advertisements for *laborers* on named works—which advertisements, accompanied with suitable editorials recommending the labor, and holding out inducements to workmen to engage in it—are sent out by "*federal agents*," and liberally distributed through Ireland and Dutchland, whereby thousand and thousands of men have been beguiled from their homes, and families, and country, and led to emigrate to New York; where, on their arrival, they learn for the first time, the *work* they are invited to do is, to fight. And then it is borne further in mind, that these "federal agents," in concert with Raymond and his government have, by this fraud and device, actually *enlisted*, within the British realm, at least a half a million of men—the greater part of whom they have contrived to bury under the ground; and, that they are now, having exhausted Ireland, engaged in digging the miners out of the bowels of the earth in Wales,—what wonder is there, that they should bow in profound reverence to English law and justice;—and that they should bitterly resent any unpunished infraction of it, *by other people?* Not all the acts of meanness and depravity of the Yankee nation, bad, and many as they have been, have compared, in cold blooded fraud, with their impositions on those whom they have inveigled into their armies, having first trampled under foot the foreign enlistment act of England.

The closing threat of Raymond's, against England, will make men quail in the British Parliament, and be a death blow to poor Rumble.

The bill proposing to arm the slaves, which passed the Confederate House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 21st ult., received the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Anderson, Atkins, Barksdale, Baylor, Blandford, Bradley, E. M. Bruce, H. W. Bruce, Clopton, Cluskey, Colyer, Conrad, Dickinson, Dupre, Elliot, Farrow, Foster, Funsten, Gaither, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Hilton, Johnson, Keeble, Lyon, Machen, McMullin, Menees, Miller, Moore, Pugh, Read, Russell, Simpson, W. C. Smith, Snead, Triplett and Villere—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Batson, Bell, Branch, Badgers, Carrell, Chrisman, Clarke, Conrow, Cruikshank, Darden, Ewing, Fuller, Garland, Gholson, Gilmer, Hartridge, Hatcher Herbert, Holliday, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, Marshall, McCallum, Miles, Perkins, Ramsey, Rogers, Sexton, J. M. Smith, Smith of N. C. Swan, Wickham, Wilkes, Witherspoon and Mr. Speaker—37.

Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, has, determined, on account of his health, to retire from public duties, and in a farewell address declined a re-election to the office of a member of Congress.

War News.

PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.

By the latest advices, there was no change in the military situation around Petersburg—Comparative quiet reigned, along the whole line and even in the vicinity of the anticipated scene of hostilities, it is said no hostility is apparent. The enemy has his troops still massed on our right, and affairs continue to look threatening; but both armies at present are mud bound, and unable to move.

FROM SHERMAN.

We are still without further intelligence of the movements of Sherman. The continued rains of the past few days have in all probability stopped all military operations with him, as well as with Grant and Schofield.

There are many estimates given of the strength of Sherman's army. Northern papers represent it at 75,000 men, but this is generally believed to be an over-estimate.—It is said that Gen. Wade Hampton reported his force to consist of four corps of infantry; of seven thousand men each, and a body of cavalry numbering some four or five thousand. His artillery will perhaps swell the numbers of his main column to thirty-five or forty thousand men. We believe this estimate to be correct, or nearly so.

FROM NEWBERN.

The Goldsboro *State Journal* says that its information from Newbern is, that there is no formidable body of troops there. At Core Creek we think there is a force of two or three regiments and they are probably covering the party engaged in re-building the railroad. In a few days we shall know definitely.

FROM WILMINGTON.—The Goldsboro *State Journal* has received a copy of Yankee Wilmington newspaper styled *The Herald of the Union*, printed at the office of the *North Carolinian*. The *Journal* say: The leading editorial is headed "Subjugation," and its first sentence is as follows: "The people of Wilmington are subjugated." The object of the article is to show that "subjugation" is not so bad after all, and New Orleans and Savannah are cited as places where it may be seen in all its glory, and where it may be seen that subjugation is only a "bugbear" and has "lost its terror to those of the Southern people who have bowed their necks to the Yankee yoke." This article seems to be written by no new-comer.

There is one other short editorial on "Floundering," showing the writer's notion of the efforts now making by our Government. It speaks of Sherman pushing on—had heard of him last at Charlotte. Beauregard, it says "the ablest general next to Lee in the rebel army,' has been kicked out of command because of his inability to check Sherman, and Joe Johnston, "whom Davis abused because he didn't stop Sherman on the march from, Chattanooga to Atlanta," is put in Beauregard's place. "It may be," says the writer, that Davis "designs his army to keep on retreating, and therefore he gives it charge of the greatest retreater the war has produced."

The Yankee editor complains of the Wilmington Gas.

Gen. Hawley has command of the District of Wilmington, as Provost Marshal General.

The Theatre is open, and on Thursday last, Miss Eloise Bridges was to have performed Bianca, in "Fazie." The only other names appearing in the advertisement are those of Miss Selina Warner and Miss Ida Morton.—The prices of admission are Dress Circle $1, Parquette 50 cts. Centre Gallery $1. Nobody seems to be lessee.

From the *Standard* of the 24th this Yankee sheet copies an article in which the following italicised passages occur: "We hope for the best, but we confess *we fear that Sherman will not be routed, or even seriously checked.*" "We fear that what has been will be; in other words, *that the enemy will continue to overrun and occupy the country.*"

From the South.

FROM UPPER GEORGIA.

The telegraph line between Atlanta and West Point is nearly finished.

All North Georgia is filled with predatory bands of tories and deserters.

It is rumored that the enemy have reinforced Dalton with two brigades. A movement on Rome is expected.

There are now only nine miles of track to lay to complete the West Point road to Atlanta, three miles this side of East Point, and six miles between there and Atlanta.

Dalton is the only fortified post now occupied by the enemy.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

A Government courier has arrived from the Trans-Mississippi with dispatches of importance. He reports everything quiet in that department.

General Price left Missouri with five thousand more men than he entered the State with. He claims to have accomplished all the objects of his mission and to have harrassed the enemy sorely.

A dispute has arisen in the newspapers at Shreveport between General Price and Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, with regard to results of the campaign.

In a military point of view, everything is quiet in the Trans-Mississippi. The rivers are higher now than they have been for many years; but no apprehensions is felt of a land incursion by the Yankees.

Blockade-running between Galveston and the West Indies is carried on very successfully; perhaps rivalling, in this respect, the ports of Wilmington and Charleston. Quite a number of steamers run in and out of Galveston harbor in the course of a fortnight.

The Government stores in Texas and at Shreveport are full of clothing and other necessaries.

The expedition fitting out at New Orleans is believed, by high authority in the Trans-Mississippi, to be intended for Galveston and not for Mobile.

The Army of the Trans-Mississippi is in excellent spirits and condition. The troops are well supplied with clothing, food and munitions of war. All that is required to satisfy them completely is new issue, and plenty of it, to pay off dues.

The message of Governor Allen, of Louisiana, strongly urges the placing of two hundred thousand negroes in the army as pioneers wagoners, etc. The message meets with universal approbation in Louisiana.

Mr. Mohl crossed the Mississippi river the other day, direct from Texas, and represents everything in good condition on that side of the great stream. He says everything is abundant over there, and that people scarcely feel the war is going on. There are no Federal forces now at any point in Texas, and it is thought generally that it will be a long time before they make any demonstration upon any part of Texas.

The Legislature of Texas has passed a law, taxing distillers of intoxicating drinks one thousand dollars, and dealers, in them, wholesale and retail, two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, in the shape of licenses, and five per cent. on the amount of sales. This is to be collected in specie or State treasury notes.

FROM LOUISIANA.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing from Clinton, Louisiana, gives the annexed news:

Yankee troops continue to pass down the river. The number thus far estimated to be about forty thousand. Mobile, it is thought, will be attacked.

A large military camp has been established a few miles above New Orleans at Bennet Lane.

Red River is being obstructed, and fortifications erected along its banks.

Price is resting and recruiting his army a few miles from Shreveport.

It is thought that another expedition to Western Louisiana will not soon be made by the enemy.

A large number of vessels are clearing from New Orleans for Matamoras. The principal trade of the city is with that port. It is stated many old New Orleans merchants are going to reside there.

The Legislature of Louisiana is in session at Shreveport. Exciting times are expected.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Nineteen car loads of "rebel prisoners"—as the Yankees call our men—passed through Baltimore on last Friday on their way to City Point for exchange. It seems that too much sympathy has been shown our prisoners while passing through Baltimore to please the Yankee authorities, so an official order has been published, which reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Baltimore, Md., February 24 1865.
Special Orders No. 48.

Prisoners of war, *en route* through this Department, will not be permitted to communicate with any person except by special permission of the proper officers of the Government. All persons are forbidden to approach the prisoners or to attempt to pass the guards. * * * Offerings in the shape of food or luxuries are superfluous and unnecessary, and will be construed as a manifestation of sympathy with those in rebellion against the Government, and a desire to embarrass and harass the military authorities.

Arrests of persons violating the orders of this department will continue until demonstrations of sympathy with rebellion cease.

This order is not issued as a threat, but to warn those disloyal people who have made it necessary to resort to extreme measures, that the orders of the government will be enforced, and all persons violating said orders will be arrested and imprisoned, without regard to sex or condition.

By command of
Brevet Brig. Gen. W. W. MORRIS, U. S. A.

A week or more ago, our streets were filled with Yankee prisoners of war, on their way to the exchange depot; and while here had unrestrained liberty of intercourse with all who choose to converse with them. No guard was placed over them, and they could go about without restraint. We are told that some were even guests, *at night*, of certain families in this place, and much sympathy was evinced in their behalf. It is said they were gratuitously fed, and articles of comfort and luxury were furnished them by these sympathizers; and we are credibly informed that certain women who claim respectability, but who disgrace the land they live in, gave evidence of their kind feelings and well wishes for these hireling invaders and sackers of our homesteads and cities, and murderers of our children, by waving their handkerchiefs, as a train load moved off from the Depot. Sympathetic signs of fellowship and sympathy were also exhibited at other places; and yet, there were no arrests, nor "official orders" issued, warning these "disloyal people" to "discontinue their demonstrations of sympathy." Nevertheless, certain croakers and malcontents declare that we live under a military despotism.

RETURNED PRISONERS.—We notice the return of many prisoners who have recently come from Yankee prisons. They are a hopeful, buoyant, determined sett of men.—They know and feel deeply—feelingly—the issue at stake; and express their unalterable determination, as soon as exchanged, to report again to their commands, and battle fiercely for the independence of the Confederacy.—There are no croakers, despondents or time-servers amongst them. They are pure, unadulterated, uncompromising patriots, tried in the ordeal of prison, where every offer calculated to tempt men from the path of duty has been offered them. But love of country, and an earnest desire for the independence of the Confederacy arose above every consideration of self, and they return with a determination to fight unto death in defence of their homes.

CONGRESS.—Since writing our leader yesterday, we see that Congress has passed the following bills:

To establish a Confederate flag; to increase the compensation of certain employees, male and female; resolutions about the war; and Messrs. Semmes and Simms have made "personal explanations" concerning the "style of Col. Ould;" and Foote, after having run away, has been expelled.

It is probable that this body will now adjourn; and will take a place in history along side the North Carolina Legislature, and Joe. Brown.

Numerous reports in regard to military affairs are in circulation; but being without official intelligence, we deem it wisest to publish no rumors.

To the People of North Carolina.

Fellow Citizens—The necessities of our country, as represented by our Confederate authorities, impel me, again, to appeal to your generosity.

You are aware, that in consequence of interruption to our railroad communications by recent movements of the enemy, the subsistence of Gen. Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. For at least a few months that army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed by the Commissary Department, that the usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point, I need only cite the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows, in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that the people will respond to it, when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or retaining their stores, maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware that a general obligation of this nature, rests lightly on most men—each being disposed to leave its discharge to his neighbor—but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army, which by God's blessing and their patriotic support, has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their neglect."

It seems therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that whatever you have to spare, will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country, in its hour of trial—the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon in the State of Virginia with the best results. It is understood, also, that provisions will be received either as sales, loans or donations.

1. Let every citizen who can pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designing any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) IMMEDIATELY, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefer to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged at once.

4. Let the pledge of each individual, subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months, be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any number of soldiers for six months; while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may, combining, authorise one of their number to make designated subscription of, at least, one ration for one man for six months.

To effect this, I earnestly recommend that county and neighborhood meetings be immediately held in every portion of the State, at which subscriptions may be taken up; and that a committee of responsible and reliable gentlemen be appointed by such meetings, to wait on those who do not attend, and ascertain what can be raised at the earliest possible moment.

And rest assured, that no patriot can better serve his country, than in so doing. By this means every possible ounce of provisions which can be spared for the support of our army, may be made available.

Should you not, Fellow Citizens, respond to this call, you may calculate, not only upon seeing your own sons in the army suffer and be defeated in the field, for want of those supplies, but you will have the mortification to behold them seized and appropriated to the support of the enemy who comes to destroy us. Advancing as he does, through the interior of the land, without either water or railroad communications in his rear, he is now subsisting by the plunder and the ruin of the people of South Carolina, and must necessarily do so, when he enters our State. Be assured, therefore, that every pound of bacon or beef, and every bushel of meal which you withhold from your own army, is a certain contribution to the maintenance of the enemy. You have, therefore, to choose whether you will feed your sons, who are bleeding in our defence, or our ruthless enemy who arms our slaves and lays waste to our country.

To show you, fellow-citizens, the earnest impression I have of the necessity of this action, and that I will call upon you to make no sacrifice which I will not share with you, I have tendered to the Commissary Department one half of my entire year's supply, and expect to put my own family upon the limited rations allowed to our soldiers, regretting that I have so little to offer. That which is left me to subsist upon will be doubly sweet, because it will be the bread of honor and independence.

Confidently relying upon the generosity and patriotism of a people to whom I have often appealed and never appealed to in vain, I am, fellow-citizens,

Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

By the GOVERNOR:
A. M. MCPHEETERS,
Private Secretary.

GENERAL FOREST.—The Selma (Ala.) *Mississippian*, of a late date, says: "As a large number of our readers would like to know the whereabouts of the "Wizard of the Saddle," we suggest for them to be quiet for a few days only, and he will bring rejoicing to every Southern beating heart, as he is now getting ready for the move, and when he does move he will make the howl of his roaring heard among the negroes and Yankees in the West."

LENOIR, N. C.—A private letter to us from Lenoir, says: "We feel safer than ever in Lenoir. We have soldiers enough to protect this region, and there is, we think no danger.

Occasionally a house is robbed over near the mountains; but deserters will be hunted out of their fastnesses.

We understand also that Watauga will be put right."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

PRINTER'S INK.—We repeat the following enquiry and suggestion of the Fayetteville *Telegraph*:

Do any of our cotemporaries know where printing ink can be obtained? Since the fall of Columbia we are at a loss to know where it can be found. Will not some enterprising man start a manufactory at Raleigh or Greensboro,' or Fayetteville?

Love of Country.

Love of country! What a powerful and beautiful sentiment it is, implanted in every heart by the hands of the Creator, and consecrated by the lips of the God-man when he wept over the approaching destruction of his native land and uttered those plaintive words: 'Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered my children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." What is our country? The *Southern Churchman* finds a very beautiful and appropriate answer to this question in a book entitled *An Attic Philosopher in Paris*—from the French. The Attic Philosopher, in his poor and airy regions of a large house in Paris, forms the acquaintance of a disable soldier, a noble and gallant Frenchman to whom he propounded the question. "How came you to think of being a soldier so early?" To which the soldier made the following reply:

Every time I visited him (his Uncle, a Fontenoi veteran,) he said something which remained fixed in my memory. But one day I found him quite grave.

"Jerome," said he, "do you know what is going on on the frontier?"

"No, Lieutenant," replied I.

"Well," resumed he, "our country is in danger."

I did not well understand him, and yet it seemed something to me.

"Perhaps you have never thought what your country means," continued he, placing his hand on my shoulder,—"it is all that surrounds you, all that has brought you up and fed you, all that you have loved! This country that you see, these houses, these trees, these girls who go along there laughing—this is your country! The laws which protect you, and the bread which pays for your work, the words you interchange with others, the joy and grief which came to you from the men and things among which you like. This is your country! The little room where you used to see your mother, the remembrances she has left you, the earth where she rests.—This is your country. You see it, you tread it everywhere! Think to yourself, my son, of your rights and duties, your affections and your wants, your past and your present blessings; write them all under a single name—and that name will be your country!'

I was trembling with emotion and great tears were in my eyes.

"Ah! I understand," cried I; "it is our home at large; it is that part of the world where God has placed our body and our soul."

"You are right, Jerome," continued the old soldier, "so you comprehend also what we owe it."

"Truly," resumed I, "we owe it all that we are; it is a question of love."

"And of honesty, my son," concluded he. "The member of a family who does not contribute his share of work and of happiness fails in his duty and is a bad kinsman——It is the same with him who enjoys the advantages of having a country and does not accept the burdens of it; he forfeits his honor, and is a bad citizen!"

"And what must one do, Lieutenant, to be a good citizen?" asked I.

"Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother," said he.

I did not answer at the moment; my heart was swelling and the blood boiling in my veins; but, in returning along the road, my uncle's words were, so to speak, written up before my eyes; "Do for your country what you would do for your father and mother." And my country is in danger; an enemy attacks it, whilst I—I turn cups and balls."

This thought tormented me so much all night that the next day I returned to Vincennes to announce to the Lieutenant that I had just enlisted, and was going off to the frontiers. The brave man pressed me upon his cross of St. Louis, and I went away as proud as an ambassador. This is how, neighbors, I became a volunteer under the Republic before I had cut my wise teeth.

EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN BEALL.—True to their cowardly instincts, says the Petersburg *Express*, the Yankees carried out their mad purpose of hanging Captain Beall on last Friday, 24th ult. The Yankees, it will be recollected, trumped up the charge against him of being "a spy and guerrilla," but the truth is, he was merely a prisoner of war. Captain Beall is a native of Jefferson county, Virginia, and was about thirty-two years old. He was educated at the Virginia University, and at the breaking out of the war he joined the army and became a Captain in the Second Virginia infantry, serving a part of the time under "Stonewall Jackson." He remained in that branch of service till last year, when he received a commission in the navy, and going to Canada, assisted, in September last to seize the steamer Parsons, on Lake Erie. The steamer Island Queen was also seized by Beall and his party, all of whom had gone on board as citizens. They scuttled the Island Queen, and subsequently attempted to get possession of the United States steamer Michigan, with the design, it afterwards appeared, of liberating the prisoners on Johnson's Island. This plan was frustrated, and Beall was afterwards arrested near Niagara Falls, and in February was convicted by a Yankee court martial as a "guerrilla and spy." For this gallant service he met with a felon's doom. He was hanged off New York on last Friday. He met his fate with the most terrible courage. While on the gallows, just previous to his execution, in answer to the question "if he had anything to say," he replied:

"I protest against the execution of the sentence. It is *absolute murder—brutal murder*. I die in the defence and service of my country."

MEDDLING WITH FIRE ARMS.—By the careless handling of fire-arms, in this city on yesterday, Laura, a servant of Mr. T. V. Moss, was badly burned in the face, and otherwise injured, by the accidental discharge of a double-barrelled gun, in the hands of Marcellus, a slave of Mrs. Jeffreys.

PERSONAL.—The numrous friends of Capt. SEATON GALES, Assistant Adjutant General of Ramseur's (now Cox's) Brigade, will be glad to hear of his safe return from a Yankee prison.

From the Richmond Whig.

The House of Representatives last Friday in secret session, adopted the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations (published by us at the time they were reported by the committee,) in response to the communication from the President, imparting the results of the late effort to open negotiations for peace with the enemy. The removal of the obligation of secrecy discloses the fact that the resolutions were adopted with one dissenting vote, Mr. J. T. Leach, of N. C., who, it is understood, chose that mode of expressing the opinion that we had had resolutions enough, and that our reply to the insolent proposals of Lincoln and Seward should be only a more determined prosecution of the war. The resolutions set forth:

"That while Congress regrets that no alternative is left to the people of the Confederate States but a continuance of the war, or submission to terms of peace alike ruinous and dishonorable, it accepts, in their behalf, the issue tendered them by the authorities of the United States Government, and solemnly declares that it is their unalterable determination to prosecute the war with the United States until that power shall desist from its efforts to subjugate them, and the independence of the Confederate States shall have been established.

That the Congress has received with pride the numerous noble and patriotic resolutions passed by the army; and in the gallant and unconquered spirit which they breathe, coming from those who have for years endured dangers and privations, it sees unmistakable evidence that the enthusiasm with which they first dedicated their lives to the defence of their country is not yet extinct, but has been confirmed, by hardships and sufferings, into a principle of resistance to Northern rule, that will hold in contempt all disgraceful terms of submission; and for these expressions in camp, as well as for their noble acts in the field, our soldiers deserve, and will receive, the thanks of the country.

That the Congress invites the people of these States to assemble in public meetings, and renew their vows of devotion to the cause of independence, to declare their determination to maintain their liberties; to pledge themselves to do all in their power to fill the ranks of our army; and to provide for the support of the families of our soldiers; and to cheer and comfort, by every means, the gallant men who for years, through trials and dangers, have vindicated our rights on the battle-field.

That, invoking the blessing of God, and confiding in the justice of our cause; in the valor and endurance of our soldiers; and in the deep and ardent devotion of our people to the great principles of civil and political liberty, for which we are contending, Congress pledges itself to the passage of the most energetic measures to secure our ultimate success."

Filling Vacancies among Commissioned Officers.

The bill prescribing the mode of filling vacancies among commissioned officers of companies, battalions and regiments was considered and finally passed the Confederate House of Representatives, on Tuesday, 28th ult. As the bill is of peculiar interest to the army, we append a copy of it:

"A BILL TO CHANGE THE MODE OF FILLING VACANCIES AMONG COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF COMPANIES, BATTALIONS AND REGIMENTS.

"SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officer in any company in the army, the Captain of the company shall nominate the person to fill the same; who, if approved by the Colonel of the regiment to which the company belongs, and by the General commanding the separate army or department in which the regiment is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the General to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any vacancy above the lowest grade of commissioned officer shall occur in a company, the Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel or other commanding officer of the battalion or regiment shall nominate the person to fill the same, who, if approved by the commander of the brigade to which the battalion or regiment belongs and by the General commanding the separate army or department in which the brigade is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the General to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any vacancy shall occur in the field officers of a battalion or regiment, the brigade commander shall nominate the person to fill the vacancy, who, if approved by the division commander and by the general commanding the separate army or department in which the brigade is serving, shall be forthwith assigned by the general to the vacant position, subject to the subsequent appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"SECTION. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be nominated, assigned or appointed under the provisions of this act, to any commissioned office in a company, battalion or regiment, who does not belong to the battalion or regiment."

For the Confederate:

MACRAE'S BRIGADE, A. N. V.,
February 20th, 1865.

EDITOR OF THE CONFEDERATE:—Sir: As a matter of justice, I respectfully ask a place in your columns, to correct a wrong impression in certain quarters, in regard to the North Carolina Agency for transmitting supplies to the North Carolina soldiers in the field; and especially to counteract the influence likely to eminate from a communication published in your paper about the 30th ult., asserting that very few boxes sent in charge of the agent appointed by, and under the direction of, the Medical Department of North Carolina, ever reach their destination. So far from this being true, very few are lost. Out of nearly *twelve thousand boxes* forwarded by this agent, I am assured upon undoubted authority, that not more than *twelve have been lost*; and I personally know that a large number have been despatched by this means to this Brigade, and several to my own company, and I have yet to learn of a single case in which a box thus sent has failed to reach its destination.

By publishing this, you will do justice to all concerned, and oblige.

A SERGEANT.

THE CESSION OF SONORA.—Advices from France show that the reported cession of Sonora is without foundation, and indicate that the relations between France and the United States are not likely to undergo any disturbances.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

The Panoply of War.

There is no doubt that Congress will pass some law for the arming of negroes as soldiers of the Confederacy. In what shape exactly it will pass, we are not able to say. But, we think a bill on the principle of Barksdale's. By this measure, the negro will not be conscripted, nor impressed, in the first instance. An opportunity will be afforded them to volunteer, upon the tender of them by the master; and upon their acceptance of just compensation, will be paid. That this measure will bring a large and valuable reinforcement to our armies, we have no doubt. Thousands of negroes—intelligent and brave—animated by the promise of freedom and a home, will be glad to offer their services to the country. All those who are now with the army, and who have shown both courage, and fidelity, will be glad to take arms; and share, not only the dangers, but the glories of the battle field. And we are sure that masters will be at once forthcoming, with the best selected of their negroes:—those most fitted by physical capacity to make soldiers; those best adopted by moral impressions, for the discipline and duties of the field; and those best qualified by intellectual and virtuous habits, to enjoy the rewards of faithful and good service.

By this means, we may expect to add two hundred thousand fresh and valuable soldiers to our armies; and, not only to receive the direct aid which this increase will afford, but terror will be stricken to the heart of an enemy. Seventy-five thousand negroes, well disciplined, anxious to earn their freedom and to defend their homes, placed under the veteran Early, on the borders of East Tennessee, to force northward into Ohio; and seventy-five thousand, added to the invincible veterans of Gen. Lee; and fifty thousand to the forces of Gen. Johnston; will make New England, and Dutch Pennsylvania, think the devil was let loose upon them. More than this. This powerful reinforcement will return from duty many of the best farmers and overseers, whose superintendance of the blacks, remaining at home, will secure more labor and better crops than before. And yet again: The disheartened and dispairing, who have absented themselves without leave, because they considered the struggle hopeless, will be re-inspired. They will return to their commands; the ranks will be filled up, and we shall open the campaign by May, ourselves being the attacking party.

The negroes themselves, are already volunteering in Richmond. They are eager for the chance of freedom and home. The soldiers now are all of one mind in favor of it. Gen. Lee, and the military leaders, earnestly recommend it.

Butler said, more than a year ago, "you Southerners have no statemen. Why do you all want us to absorb the negro element, and make the best soldiers to fight, when you might have them to fight us for the asking?" If Congress had yielded to the counsel of the wisest and best men in the land, the great leader of our armies, in December, by this time we would have had a heavy force in camps of instruction, almost ready for the field. But, better late than never.

Another day without a western mail. We received only two exchanges yesterday, the Fayetteville *Observer* and *Telegraph*, and are consequently again without news from the various seats of war. We find it quite a task, under the circumstances, to find news matter for the paper.

The croakers and street news-mongers, however, make news—bad news—whenever they can obtain none through the mails; and to-day a rumor was in circulation that Petersburg had been evacuated. We took some trouble to ascertain if it was so, and are assured, by those who know, that the report is without foundation in fact.

We tender our thanks to Mr. John Kimberly, of Chapel Hill, for the loan of a number of Yankee journals, of a late date.

They all devote many columns, with flaming heads, to the operations of their armies under Schofield and Sherman, taken mostly from Southern newspapers; and crow lustily over the supposed early downfall of "the rebellion." We observe that they extract copiously from the columns of a certain press in this place, and beyond doubt, obtain much aid and comfort from its baneful croaking, and desponding and submissive predictions.

The general news these Yankee papers contain have already been laid before our readers, through our telegraphic columns.

A member of the Second Regiment of Junior Reserves—a body of brave and patriotic young lads who have been campaigning it in the field for several months past—makes an appeal through our columns, to day, to be supplied with a battle-flag. If the proper authority do not grant the request, let our patriotic ladies see that they are furnished with a banner. By all means, let the boys have a flag. We feel sure they will take care of it, and in the hour of battle, will bravely defend it.

By reference to the telegraphic column it will be seen that the Confederate House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing the enlistment of negro troops, by a vote of 40 to 37. The provisions of the bill are stated in the dispatch.

We know of nothing of more importance to the Confederate government, at this time, than the early completion of the Chatham Railroad. If any portion of our army should be transferred to this vicinity, its value as a line of communication would be incalculable. We all know what would have been the situation of affairs but for the completion of the Piedmont road, and it may be that the Chatham road will be of inestimable value to our government. The work should be pushed forward with increased energy. The road is all graded, and the iron can, we think, be easily obtained from some of the roads now seriously threatened by the enemy.—*Fay. Tel.*

Selling negroes at auction is rather a dull business, just at this particular time. At the Auction House of W. F. Askew & Co., in this city, on yesterday, a likely negro man, said to to be a good boot and shoe maker, was sold for $6,500; a likely boy, 12 or 15 years of age, brought $3,500; a family, consisting of a young negro man and woman, with one child, had no bidders; a bid of $2,250 was made on a woman with one child, but was not received; and a No. 1, young negro man, was offered but obtained no bids. The sale was then closed.

For the Confederate.

Public Meeting in Halifax.

MR. EDITOR:—A public meeting was held in the Court House in Halifax, on Monday, the 20th inst., to take into consideration the condition of the country. As soon as it was understood that there would be a meeting, the large court room was filled with eager and determined faces.

The meeting was organized by appointing Rich'd H. Smith, Esq., Chairman, and Mr. W. P. Solomon, Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an able and forcible address.—He pictured vividly the dangers which surround us; the necessity of putting forth all our energies and using all our resources to defeat the diabolical purposes of our unscrupulous foes, called upon his countrymen to rally to the standard of their country; to hold up the hands of their rulers, and teach a vulgar despot how freemen can spurn his base and degrading proposition.

Upon motion of H. K. Burgwyn, Esq., a committee consisting of Montgomery H. Whitaker, Dr. M. A. Wilcox, H. B. Whitmoore, Dr. W. Epps, and W. H. Ponten, were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Burgwyn, being from another county, was not willing to serve on the committee; whereupon, it was moved and carried that the Chairman be added as Chairman of the committee, and Dr. L. W. Batchelor was called to preside temporarily over the meeting.

After the committee had retired, it was announced that Col. Hubbard, of Virginia was present whereupon, a shout arose from all parts of the house for a "speech from Col. Hubbard."

Col. H. took the stand and entertained the meeting for some time in an eloquent and thrilling speech. He said the insulting terms which Lincoln proposed, left the South no alternative except continued and eternal resistance; that we were fully able to maintain our position; that the Old Dominion was not whipped; that although bleeding at every pore, she would strike, and continue to strike, so long as an enemy poluted her soil, that North Carolina was as true and as valiant as any of her sisters, that we were contending now only for the legacy which our fore fathers left us—the right to govern ourselves; that we never could abandon that right, and that it was meet that here on the old classic ground of Halifax—the home of Wesley Jones and others—we should renew our pledge never to surrender.

Col. Jenkins, of Warren, was then called upon. After several and continued calls he took the stand. He said, reluctantly, because he thought it more suitable that older gentlemen should speak on this occasion.—Col. J. alluded to his course during the war and justified his being now out of the army. Said that in the begining of the war, he held an office which exempted him, yet he raised a company and went into the service, and there remained, until circumstances of a private nature which he could not control imposed duties on him which he could not discharge without resigning, which he did, with the entire concurrence of the great and good Lee. He was willing to join a company composed entirely of exempts, which he proposed to raise. He drew a graphic picture of our condition if we should submit and contended that all we need is unity and determination.

The committee having returned, reported through their Chairman, Mr. Smith, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz;

WHEREAS, the President of the Confederate States hasi nformally invited Commissioners from the United States Government to confer upon some mode of adjusting the differences between the two governments; and whereas, the terms upon which Lincoln is willing to treat has been submitted by the President of the Confederate States to Congress for its consideration:

Resolved, That these terms are such as a free people can never consent to, so long as they can keep an army in the field for defence, or raise a dollar for support.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Confederate authorities our lives our fortunes and our sacred homes, in maintaining the declaration of our State Convention on the 20th of May, 1861.

Resolved, That the Proclamation of His Excellency, Gov. Vance, meets with our undivided support and we cordially respond thereto, and hereby pledge ourselves that the resources of Halifax county, in men and material, shall be contributed to aid him in carrying out such measures as he may deem the exigencies of the day may require.

Upon motion of Mr. J. M. Grizzard, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to the Raleigh *Confederate* for publication, with the request that all other papers in the State should copy the same.

It being late, the meeting, upon motion, adjourned. RICH'D H. SMITH, Chm'n.

W. P. SLOMAN, Sect'y.

WILMINGTON.—Col. Jas. Sinclair, who has been for some months past Editor of the Wilmington *North Carolinian*, passed through this place on Friday on his way to join his family at Lumberton. He left Wilmington, on the last locomotive, on Wednesday morning, the evacuation being then complete and the Yankees expected immediately. He left the presses, type, &c., behind, and brought us a copy of the last issue of the *Carolinian*, that of Tuesday.

Col Sinclair speaks in high terms of the gallantry of Hoke's Division, which repulsed three assaults of the enemy on Monday, and of Col. Hedrick and his command, who fought the enemy on the causeway opposite the town.

He says that there was an awful scene in the burning of several steamers, Cassidey's Shipyard, the oil works, &c. &c., to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.—And he gives a pitable account of the suffering for food of the thousands of Yankee prisoners who had been brought to Wilmington for exchange, but the Yankee commander refusing to receive them, they were necessarily marched off northwardly. There was not a sufficient supply of food at hand, either for them or for our own troops.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

For the Confederate.

An Appeal.

MR. EDITOR:—After application, time and again, to the authorities, we turn to the medium of the newspaper press, for the proper pleading and true representation of our wants and condition. At this awful hour we do not contemplate entering a single complaint—And though we have not declared our devotion and determination for our country's cause, in public meetings, patriotic resolutions and eloquent speeches, yet (we hope our fathers and comrades will commend us for this, in remembering that "silence gives consent," and is most becoming in boys,) we heard and cherished the principles and blessings, instilled and heaped upon our brothers, when they went forth in this just and holy cause; and we shall ever deem that counsel as mature and correct. It was given in sincerity and soberness, under the calm weighing, and influence of years of wrong and rights, and now it is made sacred by the blood of our brothers.

My Regiment has been almost incessantly on the tramp for the last three months; and rest assured history has reacted many of the scenes of hardship and endurance, intended to adorn the pages of the Revolution of our forefathers. But it is useless to dwell upon these; for there will be a day when each individual can relate his own deeds and "hair-breadth escapes." We have recently received a lot of clothing, blankets and shoes, and though there is no apparent fuss or excitement, I suppose each man is having his *own feelings*. Some people may ask, after all these, what is it that we *do want?* It is a flag, some colors—whether it is by individual, county, State or Confederate, it matters but little. We hear the great lion of the West—the hero of many fields; and the basieger of many cities—is already upon our border.—When we are ordered to meet him, we want to carry with us some banner; some token from our country. We want something by which he may read and learn to "despise not the malice of the weakest; that venom supplies the want of strength; and that the lion may perish by the puncture of an asp."—We are quite sure there are enough dye-stuffs in the land of the colors, red, white and blue, to accomplish this. I am satisfied that the reason of our being without is, because *every* body does not know that we are. The patriotic young ladies of the country, rather than hear and know of this, would take their old silks, that have been for the last four years so turned and ruffled, and make us, even more banners than we could bear, did they know it. We don't ask any body, or don't tell any body it is *their* duty; but simply state the fact. For we have made up our minds to fight, *flag* or no *flag*, when we are ordered. We may be fired upon, or in the day of battle, it may be necessary to have *something* around which to rally and manœuvre. And in case the Yankees take *it* for a black flag, then *somebody*, or the young ladies, will have sad reason for sorrow, for there are already several boys here old enough to marry. I rest the subject here, and await the result in breathless agitation.

A JUNIOR OF THE 2ND.

For the Confederate.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the soldiers was held at General Hospital No. 8, on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst.

On motion of Surgeon H. G. Leigh, Surgeon E. Burke Haywood was called to the chair and Dr. W J Lawrence and Capt B R Davis were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion a committee of five was appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Lieut. Lucian Hall, D. A. Jones, B. P. Davis, J. R. Faucett and E Swanson.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Surgeon J W Tracy and private S A Smith, the committee then reported through their chairman, Lucian Hall, the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The arms of the Confederate States have recently sustained reverses which have filled the minds of the people with gloom and doubts, and the time has come when every true Confederate, rallying around the standard of his country, should give expression to his sentiments, and send back an answer to the insolent demands of Abraham Lincoln, therefore be it

Resolved, That the cause of liberty is still dear to our hearts; and believing as we do, that it is to be found only in a government, separate from the United States, by the blessing of God, remaining true to the principles we have professed, we will fight this war out to unconditional independence.

Resolved, That we are not yet prepared to bow our necks in meek and cowardly submission to the Washington despotism; nor bend our knee in homage at the throne of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That we see nothing in the present state of affairs to justify the gloom and despondency which prevades some minds; but we honestly believe that with the reinforcement which Congress will give us, we shall ultimately gain that peace and independence for which we are struggling.

Resolved, That here, on the anniversary of the birthday of the great and liberty loving Washington, standing on the threshold of another campaign, we renew our vows to defend to the bitter end, our homes, our firesides and sacred rights; and pledge ourselves, on being returned to duty, showing our faith by our works to stand in the front ranks and prove to those who doubt, how full of meaning is our declaration to conquer or die.

The proceeding of this meeting were ordered to be published in the *Confederate*, *Conservative*, *Standard* and *Progress*, when on motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Ch'm.

DR. W. J. LAWRENCE, B. R. DAVIES, } Sect'ys.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire, as an act of gratitude and justice, to say one word in reference to Pettigrew General Hospital, No 13.

I have been *recruiting* here for a short time, and can truly say, that I have fallen into the hands of gentlemen. Too much cannot be said of the able and efficient manner, in which, Dr. Haywood, chief Surgeon of the Hospital, presides over this place; and he is ably supported by Drs: Little, Harris, and Gibson—All of them are gentlemen, who, not only *know* their duty, but *faithfully perform it*.

The soldier who is so fortunate as to fall into their hands, will ever remember them with feelings of gratitude.

I cannot omit the name of Mr. Stephenson, ward master for Ward Anderson; none can be more obliging and attentive than he is.

To all of them, I return my sincere thanks; but at the same time, hope the day is not far distant, when there will be no need of such institutions.

Feb. 25th, 1865. S. X.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR: I am at a loss to know how it is that so many able-bodied men continue to go at will over the country, who are of the proper age to be in the army, when our cause is suffering so much for the want of men. Why, sir, there is fault somewhere, and I do hope that the proper authority will be exercised, and all such able-bodied men put in the service. If this is not done, depend upon it, we are a subjugated people. Upon enquiring into some of the cases, I find that some say that they are out because they are commissioned to carry boxes to soldiers; some are supporters to enrolling officers—an office that I never heard of before. Now, sir, I think that the enrolling officer and his supporter had better be put in the service for not doing their duty. I say to all Millers, Tanners, Shoemakers, Harness Makers, Wood Mechanics, Mail Carriers and Contractors, Post Masters, Railroad Conductors, Agents at Depots, Wood Contractors, Militia Officers, Justices of the Peace, Doctors and Preachers, of the proper age, be at once, and without fail, put in the army. They can render important service by filling positions that are now filled by veteran soldiers. There are many positions that ladies and disabled soldiers can fill, and why not let it be done at once? There are many positions that men beyond the age of sixty can fill, that are now filed by men of conscript age; and by favoritism, in many cases, no doubt.

Let a stop be put to all this, and the proper material be put in the army, and a proper spirit infused in the people, and all will be well. There is too much croaking in the country. I am now for a strong military arm to be wielded over the country, since I have seen with mortification and regret, that our Legislature has proved unequal to perform that duty incumbent upon it. To prove this fact, it is only necessary to ask why did not the Legislature put the Militia officers in the army, where they are so much needed? And instead of putting the Magistrates in the army, who were of the proper age, there was a large number more appointed, and at a time, too, when there is nothing for them to do; no warrants to try, and very little court business to do, and that little could be done by ten or twelve in each county. Now, sir, if the war continues four years longer, I do not think we will have any use for another Legislature to assemble in North Carolina, for if we can live at all, we can do better without such legislation than to have such as we have in the one now palmed upon the people. The people are heartily tired of it. It meets with condemnation by every body, old and young, and all grades and classes of people, and the general voice is for them to meet no more, especially at the expense of the State, and if they do meet, and make laws, that such laws shall have no bearing upon the people.

JUSTICE.

The Fall of Wilmington

The following letter, copied from the *Conservative*, of yesterday, contains much information concerning the fall of Wilmington, which has not been published heretofore:

Mr. Editor:—You have already heard of the fall of Wilmington, an event which has been expected ever since the capture of Fort Fisher by the enemy and for which the public mind was, in some measure, prepared. Perhaps the following particulars may not be uninteresting to your readers:

The fall of Fort Anderson completed the work which was begun with the capture of Fort Fisher. The enemy finding their gunboats powerless against this strong work, landed a large force on the west bank of the river, with the view of turning the fort and taking it in the rear. This rendered its evacuation necessary. At four o'clock in the morning it was blown up and the garrison made their way to the main body of our army. Subsequently there was skirmishing a few miles below Wilmington and on Wednesday morning the evacuation of the place began. Before leaving, our forces removed and destroyed all public property of every kind. The wharves, ware-houses, &c., &c., on the west bank of the river were in flames; and there were two fires raging on the east bank, fed by rosin, spirits of turpentine, cotton &c. &c.

Several thousand Yankee prisoners had been carried down to be exchanged. They were all brought off and sent up the country, with the exception of sixty-five, who were too sick to be removed, and were of course left behind.

I learn that our authorities, before leaving the town, seized, and brought off all the horses, wagons, negro men, and all the white men between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, that they could get. All our troops escaped except a detachment of Mosely's battery and two regiments of Hagood's S. C., brigade, numbering 1,100 men. These were captured; how or where I do not know.

The place was defended to the last and only evacuated when the pressure of an overwhelming force of the enemy rendered it necessary.—At one time time they were seen advancing along the Corduroy road which runs through the rice fields on the west bank of the river. A few shells from one of our batteries posted at the foot of Market street, caused them to beat a hasty retreat. It is said that an enterprising Yankee mounted the office of the Superintendent of the Manchester railroad and attempted to hoist his national flag; but while he was thus engaged was picked off by one of our artillerists or sharpshooters, I do not remember which.

The enemy made their appearance in the town as our rear guard was going out, and made close pursuit. There was active skirmishing at Smith's Creek, two miles north of Wilmington; but the enemy were repulsed and the bridge destroyed. They managed to cross in some way, however, and when our men arrived at the bridge over the Northeast river, were close behind them. Skirmishing ensued, but the enemy were again driven back, and our men crossed to the north bank of the river and commenced to destroy the railroad and pontoon bridges. The enemy attempted to prevent this, and a brisk fire ensued. The roar of artillery and the sharp rattle of musketry were incessant till a late hour in the night. The railroad bridge was burned, but the Yankees contrived to fix it up in some way, so as to cross the river on it early Thursday morning. The pontoon bridge was cut loose from the south side and swung around beyond the reach of the enemy; but they afterwards got possession of it and speedily repaired it. I could hear of but one man killed on our side.

On Wednesday evening the wagon trains began to move from the river, and on Thursday morning the whole army passed up the road. Of their numbers and present locality it would not be prudent to speak. They will be heard from in good time. H.

Some dispatches were received here on Saturday that we do not deem it prudent to publish. We will state, however, that they were encouraging to all who have determined to remain here, and aid in the defence of our homes.—*Fay. Tel. 27th.*

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBIA.—The Richmond *Enquirer* contains the following statement, concerning the evacuation of Columbia, and the property lost and saved:

It was uncertain at first whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The government had, however, just two weeks ago, taken the precaution to remove its specie, deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all of the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away.

The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg, and Kingsville, precluded movements upon the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road, cutting off nearly all the rolling stock of the road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the goverment were there, one-half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, destroyed.

The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes, in the establishment of Evans & Cogswell and Kearing & Ball, were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first named establishment alone had 102 printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia, reached the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night and crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers—the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia—a few miles above the city. During this movement General Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. The enemy's forces entering Columbia consisted of Sherman's main army, a large portion of which immediately moved up to the Charlotte road, while another portion has moved down, in the direction of Charleston.

Beauregard is managing the situation with masterly deliberation.

The Fayetteville *Observer*, commenting on Sherman's reported change of front in this direction, says:

"Our own impression is that he has been so elated with the capture of the capitals of Georgia and South Carolina, that he desires to add to his laurels by capturing Raleigh also. From Winnsboro' by Cheraw is his nearest route to Raleigh, considerably nearer than by Charlotte. And he doubtless supposes that it is less defended. In this we are inclined to think he will find himself mistaken—that he will find "a lion in his path." We shall see.

In marching through Georgia, finding no army to oppose him; Sherman spread his forces over a width of 60 miles, which it was the boast of writers in his army that they utterly devastated. Should he feel strong enough to spread his flanks so far apart now, a glance at the map will show that his right will touch Camden, Bennettsville and Fayetteville; his centre Chesterfield C. H., Cheraw, Rockingham and Carthage; and his left Lancaster C. H., Wadesboro', the Coal Fields, and possibly Pittsborough. But he may be obliged to keep his army more compacted, even if he should succeed in making such a march at all, *which we do not believe he can do.*

It is a time of deep concern—a crisis in the fate of a large part of our State. Let there be no panic, no blanching in the face of danger, but let us meet our duties like men, feeling that our homes, our prosperity, our lives, and our honor, are all involved in the issue. It may be, that by the blessing of God we may be saved from so terrible a disaster as defeat—that we may see the creul vandals discomfited, defeated, destroyed. May God grant it!"

HYMN OF THE MARSEILLAISE.—The Marseillaise was inspired by genius, patriotism, youth, beauty and champaigne. Rouget de Lisle was an officer of the garrison at Strasburg, and a native of Mount Jura. He was an unknown poet and composer. He had a pleasant friend named Dietrick, whose wife and daughters were the only critics and admirers of the soldier poet's song. One night he was at supper with his friend's family, and they had only coarse bread and slices of ham. Dietrick, looking sorrowfully at De Lisle, said:

"Plenty is not our feast, but we have the courage of the soldier's heart; I have still one bottle left in the cellar—bring it, my daughter, and let us drink to liberty and our country!"

The young girl brought the bottle—it was soon exhausted, and De Lisle went staggering to bed; he could not sleep for the cold, but his heart was warm and full of the beatings of patriotism. He took a small clavicord and tried to compose a song; sometimes the words were composed first, sometimes the air. Directly he fell asleep over the instrument, and waking at daylight wrote down what he had conceived in the delirium of the night. Then he awaked the family and sung his production; at first the women turned pale, then they wept, then burst forth in a cry of enthusiasm. It was the song of the nation and of terror.

Two months afterwards Dietrick went to the scaffold listening to the self same music, composed under his own roof and by the inspiration of his last bottle of wine. The people sang it everywhere—it flew from city to city, to every public orchestra. Marseilles adopted the song at the opening and close of its clubs—hence the name, "Hymn of the Marseillaise;" then it spread all over France. They sung it in their houses, in public assemblies, and in the stormy street convention.—De Lisle's mother heard it, and said to her son. "What is this revolutionary hymn sung by bands of brigands, with which your name is mingled?" De Lisle heard it, shuddered as it sounded through the streets of Paris, and rung from the Alpine passes, while he, a royalist, fled from the infuriated people, frenzied by his own words. France was a great amphitheatre of anarchy and blood, and De Lisle's song was the battle cry.

There is no national air that will compare with the Marseillaise in sublimity and power; it embraces the soft cadences full of the peasant's home, and the stormy clangor of silver and steel when an empire is overthrown; it endears the memory of the vine dresser's cottage, and makes the Frenchman in his exile, cry "La belle France!" forgetful of the torch and sword and guillotine, which have made his country a spectre of blood in the eyes of nations. Nor can the foreigner listen to it, sung by a company of exiles, or executed by a band of musicians, without feeling that it is the pibroch of battle and war.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND. Feb. 29.—Nothing of importance done in the Senate to day.

The House passed the Senate bill establishing the flag of the Confederate States; also the House bill, providing for the payment of horses killed or lost in service; also the House bill abolishing the elective system in filling vacancies occurring in the several grades of commissioned officers in the army. The bill provides for nominations and assignments, when the nominations are approved by the General commanding. The resolution expelling Foote was adopted, yeas 73, no negative vote. The House then went into secret session.

It is understood that both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed resolutions instructing the Senators from this State in the Confederate Congress to vote for a bill putting the negroes in the army.

RICHMOND. Feb. 28.—The House, in secret session, has passed a bill authorizing the employment of negro troops—yeas 40; nays 37.

The bill authorizes the President to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves such a number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity. If a sufficient number of troops are not raised by this call, the President may call upon each State for its quota, to raise three hundred thousand. Nothing in the act is to be construed to authorize a change in the relations to which said slaves shall bear towards their owners as property, except by the consent of the owners, and States in which they may reside.

Sherman's Movements.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1.—The latest intelligence from the front locate Sherman at Lynche's Creek. He is supposed to be striking for the coast. As late as the 26th, no Yankees were advancing in this direction from Wilmington.

Other intelligence contraband, but of an encouraging character.

The Confederate steamer "Chickamauga" was destroyed by her crew, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, at Gray's Point, on the Cape Fear river, on Saturday.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. March. 1.—A Gentleman just in from Lumberton, reports that a courier arrived there last night from Cheraw with intelligence that a portion of Sherman's army had been met near Cheraw, and defeated, and that Sherman was retreating in the direction of Charleston.

This is not official.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—The Senate passed the bill to continue in force until July, 1866, the act to increase the compensation of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Confederate States. The House bill to levy additional tax for 1865, was reported back from the Committee on Finance, with numerous amendments; minority report has been submitted.

After secret session the Senate adjourned.

In the House to-day, the exemption bill was referred to the Committee of Conference. The Senate bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshal, except within the limits of the armies was amended and passed. The Senate bill requiring male refugees to perform military duty in the reserve forces was passed. The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governments of the several States for the employment of slave labor with our armies, to work upon fortifications, &c., was amended and passed—yeas 45, nays 39. After action on considerable other bills, the House adjourned.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.—Nothern journals of Saturday state that Capt. Beall, a Confederate guerilla, was hung on Governor's Island on Friday afternoon. His last words were "I protest against the execution of this sentence; it is absolute murder—brutal murder. I die in defence and in the service of my country."

An official telegram relative to the capture of Wilmington, claims seven hundred prisoners, and thirty guns. Captured citizens state that the rebels burned 1,000 bales of cotton, and 5,000 bbls. of rosin. The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city.

Terry followed Hoke northward.

There was excitement in Knoxville on the 22th, owing to a report of Longsteet's command moving on that place.

A special Washington telegram to the *Daily News* asserts that the visit of Singleton and Hughes, is of a strictly private nature, and bears no political significance whatever.

Gen. Canby will move from Pensacola to cooperate with Thomas.

Recruiting is said to be active in Ohio.

In discussing the fortification bill in Congress on Friday Reverdy Johnson stated that if the war continued two years longer, it was by no means certain we should not have foreign war. Advices from France, he said, both public and private, indicate the purpose of the Emperor to recognize the Confederacy, if the rebellion was not quelled within a reasonable period.

Gold unchanged.

SCOTCH AND HIGH-TOAST SNUFF.

The "DIXIE LADY" Scotch Snuff, is manufactured by CLARK & MILLER, Graham, N. C.

This finely livigated Snuff is manufactured of the best materials, with a determination to make it the best dentrifice now offered to the public, great care being taken to have all the ingredients free from dirt or other impurities.

It is prepared under the immediate management and supervision of a careful person who has had much experience in the employ of the LOVILLARDS, in their Snuff Factory, in New York City.

The HIGH-TOAST is a Salt Snuff. Also, put up in packages of half pound each, in boxes of fifty pounds, the justly celebrated old "STONE-WALL" Smoking Tobacco, and CIGARS of the finest quality that is put up in the Confederate States, by H. J. B. CLARK.

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Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.
James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.

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RUNAWAY.

Taken up and committed to jail, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., a negro boy who says his name is JOHN SMITH, and says he belongs to Eliza Ellison and Willian Canada, of Wake county, and that he was purchased of Thos. Smith, of Hyde county, about 5 years ago. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, slow of speech, yellow complexion, had on white cotton pants, dove colored casmere coat; and says he was hired last year to the High Shoals Iron Manufacturing Company.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

N. SLOUGH, Sheriff of Cabarrus county, N. C.

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